THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1866.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1866.

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT, ... 3

APPENDIX:

- A. General Regulations of the College; List of Officers; Programme of Courses for Matriculation and Scholarship; Hours of Lecture; Special Courses for Competitive Examinations and for the Public Service; University Examinations, &c., ... 11
- B. Selection of Examination Papers used at the Scholarship Examinations, . 39
- C. Selection of Examination Papers used at the Sessional Examinations, . . 58
- D. List of the Students who obtained Honors or Prizes at the Sessional Examinations held in June, 1865, ... 88
- E. Table giving list of Classes, number of Lectures and of Students attending same, 89
- F. Form of Circular from President, and Special Reports from Professors, . . 90
- G. List of University Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors, obtained by Students from Queen's College, Cork, at the Commencements in June and October, 1865. Peel Exhibitions, ... 100
- H. Order of Council, Regulations, and Papers of Questions for the Special Prize Examinations, ... 101
- I. Special Report from Librarian, ... 106
- K. Copies of the several Accounts furnished by the Bursar, showing the Financial position of the College, ... 107
- L. Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and return of Punishments; Reports of the Deans of Residences of the several Religious Denominations, . . 108

THE REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1866.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In accordance with the requirements of the Act of Parliament, and of the Charters of the Queen's Colleges, I have the honour to submit the following Report of the Progress and Condition of this College for the year ending March 31st, 1866.

1. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE—NUMBERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The Entrance Examinations for the Session now current were held in October, 1865, and on subsequent days, as arranged by the College Council. The regulations on the subject are given in the Prospectus for the Session of which a copy is annexed. (Appendix A.)

After those examinations 65 new Students were entered as Matriculated Students to the First Year's Class, as were also 23 Students who had previously matriculated, but who from not having been promoted, or from other causes, resumed the studies of the first year. The total number of Students in that class was, therefore, 88.

In addition to the above, there presented themselves to proceed with the studies of the Senior Years, 135 students who had passed the Sessional Examinations at the close of the Session of 1864-65, the total number of Matriculated Students attending the College during the current Session (1865-66) being 223.

Besides the above 223 Matriculated Students, there entered to attend the lectures of particular professors 12 Non-Matriculated Students, making the total number of Students in attendance in the Second Session, 235.

A 2

Those Students are classified according to their collegiate standing in the following Table, which also shows, for sake of comparison, the similar returns for the preceding years.

Courses of Study in order of College standing.		1864–65.	1865–66.
Matriculated Students	Course of First Year,	97	88
	Course of Second Year,	78	59
	Course of Third Year,	36	52
	Course of Fourth Year,	30	19
	Special Courses,	8	5
Total number of Matriculated Students,		249	223
Non-Matriculated Students,		14	12
Total number of Students,		263	235

In regard to Faculties and courses of study for University Diplomas and Degrees, the Classification of Students who attended the College during the current Session (1865–66) was as follows:—

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
In the Faculty of Arts,	60	1	61
In the Faculty of Medicine,	114	12	126
In the Faculty of Law,	9	–	9
In the Faculty of Engineering,	45	–	45
In the Faculty of Agriculture,	1	–	1
	229	13	242

The number 242 exceeds the 235 given above as the total number of Students by 7, as so many had entered more than one Faculty to attend lectures in the same Session, as shown in the following Table. Thus there entered—

Faculties.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Arts and Law,	1	–	1
Arts and Medicine,	3	1	4
Medicine and Law,	2	–	2
Total,	6	1	7

The ages of the new Students entered for the Session 1865–66, were as follows :—

15 Years,	4	19 Years,	5	No return,	6
16 Years,	22	20 Years,	2		
17 Years,	18	21 Years and over,	5	Total,	65
18 Years,	8				

Of the total number of Matriculated Students, (223), there were 163 under and 60 over 21 years of age.

2. COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND SESSIONAL PROMOTION OF STUDENTS IN THE SESSION 1864-65.

The Examination for Scholarships and for Sessional Promotion in the Session 1864-65, were carried on as usual under the direction of the College Council, with the following results.

Of the 7 Senior Scholarships in Arts 6 were awarded.
Of the 30 Junior Scholarships in Arts all were awarded.
Of the 8 Scholarships in Medicine all were awarded.
Of the 3 Scholarships in Law all were awarded.
Of the 5 Scholarships in Civil Engineering 4 were awarded.

The Examinations for those Scholarships were conducted principally by printed papers. The subjects of examination are described in the Prospectus (Appendix A), and the more important papers of questions are annexed, forming Appendix B.

The Examinations for Sessional promotion were held at the close of the Session, with the results shown in the following Table:—

Faculty.	Promoted.	Not Promoted.	Total.
Arts, . . .	32	21	53
Engineering, . .	23	19	42
Law, . . .	9	6	15
	64	46	110
Fourth Years Arts Students,	..	. .	10
Faculty of Medicine, .	.	. .	139
Total number of Students,		. .	259

Those examinations were similarly conducted by printed papers, of which a selection is given in Appendix C; and prizes were awarded to those Students who had been specially recommended to the College Council by the Examining Professors. The names of those Students who received Sessional honors and prizes are given in Appendix D.

3. COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The particulars of the Classes, the number of lectures delivered by each Professor, and the number of Students attending each class in the Session 1864-65, are given in the Table, Appendix E.; and further details as to the special departments will be found in the Reports of the Professors annexed, forming Appendix F.

4. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS AND PEEL EXHIBITIONS.

Those Students who had completed their collegiate courses, were recommended to the Senate of the Queen's University to be examined for their respective Diplomas and Degrees. The names of those Students of Queen's College, Cork, who obtained Degrees or Diplomas at the University Examinations in June and October, 1865, and also the names of those who obtained University honors at those Examinations, are given in Appendix G.

At the close of the first University Examination in Arts in October, 1865, 8 Students passed, of whom 1 obtained first class, 1 second class, and 1 third class honors, and in the Faculty of Engineering 11 passed, of whom 1 obtained first class, 1 second, and 4 third class honors.

5. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS. SPECIAL COLLEGE PRIZE.

At the Examination for the Special Prizes founded by the Council of Queen's College, Cork, for the Session 1864-65, to encourage proficiency in those branches of study embraced in the principal Competitive Examinations for the public service, the first was awarded to Mr. Richardson Evans; the second was not awarded; the third was awarded to Mr. Michael O'Brien.

The regulations of the College Council regarding the Special Prizes, together with the Examination Papers, are given in Appendix H.

At the Examinations held in London, in 1865, the following Students of Queen's College, Cork, obtained appointments in the Civil Service:—

Mr. James Marcel, Indian Civil Service.
Mr. Richardson Evans, do. do.
Mr. Michael O'Brien, Underwritership in China and Japan.
Mr. David J. Walshe, Army Medical Service.

Also, Mr. John Lambert, A.B., formerly student in Queen's College, Cork, has been appointed by the Colonial Secretary, Second Classical Master in the Royal School of Trinidad, and Mr. Thomas Busteed, A.M., formerly student of Queen's College, Cork, has been appointed by the Secretary for India to the office of Judge, at Madras.

6. LIBRARY AND MUSEUMS.

The special Report of the Librarian will be found in Appendix I; and for explanations of the condition and progress of the several Museum departments, reference may be made in Appendix F to the Reports of the Professors of whom those special departments are in charge.

7. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COLLEGE.

I have the honour to annex copies of the College accounts as furnished by the Bursar, and also of the mode of distribution of the Parliamentary Grant for the year closing 31st March, 1866, forming Appendix K, Nos. 1 and 2; the sum granted by Parliament for the year 1865–66 being £1,600, instead of £1,000, the additional £600 being allowed towards replacing objects destroyed in the late fire.

8. CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE OF THE STUDENTS.

During the Session of 1864-65, the conduct of the Students has been perfectly satisfactory, no infringement of discipline deserving the notice of the College Council having occurred; and I have to report the same for the current Session, 1865-66, up to present date, 31st March. The Report of the Vice-President on Discipline, and the Returns of the Deans of Residences, are annexed, forming Appendix L.

With regard to the numerical proportions of the several religious bodies among the newly entered Students, the following Table gives the numbers for the last and the current Sessions:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	1864–65.			1865–66.		
	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholic, . . .	37	2	39	27	6	33
Established Church, . .	34	4	38	28	4	32
Presbyterian, . . .	–	–	–	1	–	1
Wesleyan, ...	3	1	4	2	–	2
Other Minor Denominations,	2	–	2	7	–	7
Totals, . . .	76	7	83	65	10	75

The following Table gives the religious denominations of all the Students now in attendance at Queen's College, Cork (1865–66):—

Religious Denominations.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . .	101	7	108
Established Church, .	103	4	107
Wesleyan, . . .	8	1	9
Presbyterian, . .	4	–	4
Minor Denominations, .	7	–	7
Total, . . .	223	12	235

9. PROGRESS OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, AS TO NUMBERS OF STUDENTS, AND THE PROPORTION OF THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF SAME, SINCE ITS FIRST OPENING IN 1849 TO PRESENT DATE.

In addition to the information given in the preceding Report of the condition of the College during the last and the current Sessions, I believe it may be found useful to exhibit in a tabular form the numbers of Students who entered the College in each year since its opening; the total numbers who attended in each Session; and the proportions of each religious denomination, as follows:—

No. 1.—TABLE showing the NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of the NEW STUDENTS who entered Queen's College, Cork, in each Session from its first opening to the present date.

SESSIONS.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Totals.	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Wesleyans.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Totals.
1849–50, . .	70	45	115	62	43	7	2	1	115
1850–51, . .	61	38	99	58	32	6	2	1	99
1851–52, . .	36	32	68	36	26	3	2	1	68
1852–53, . .	35	21	56	30	20	3	2	1	56
1853–54, . .	38	25	63	34	23	3	2	1	63
1854–55, . .	41	22	63	38	21	4	–	–	63
1855–56, . .	64	13	77	38	32	5	1	1	77
1856–57, . .	38	25	63	28	27	4	2	2	63
1857–58, . .	33	32*	65	30	28	2	3	2	65
1858–59, . .	44	24	68	31	29	3	3	2	68
1859–60, . .	60	27	87	45	36	2	3	1	87
1860–61, . .	72	30	102	49	46	1	4	2	102
1861–62, . .	80	18	107	47	51	3	3	3	107
1862–63, . .	61	20	81	33	40	3	4	1	81
1863–64, . .	96	19	115	52	47	6	6	4	115
1864–65, . .	76	14	90	42	42	4	–	2	90
1865–66, . .	65	12	77	34	33	2	1	7	77
Totals, .	979	417	1,396	687	576	61	40	32	1,396

* See note to following Table.

No. 2.—TABLE showing the TOTAL NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of STUDENTS attending the Queen's College, Cork, in each Session from its first opening to the present date.

SESSIONS.	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Totals.	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Wesleyans.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Totals.
1849–50, . .	70	45	115	62	43	7	2	1	115
1850–51, . .	118	38	156	86	55	10	3	2	156
1851–52, . .	117	32	149	81	57	7	2	2	149
1852–53, . .	109	21	130	68	46	7	3	6	130
1853–54, . .	115	25	140	80	46	10	2	2	140
1854–55, . .	122	22	144	73	60	8	2	1	144
1855–56, . .	149	13	162	83	67	6	3	3	162
1856–57, . .	139	25	164	72	70	11	6	5	164
1857–58, . .	125	32*	157	71	69	7	6	4	157
1858–59, . .	125	24	149	69	64	6	4	6	149
1859–60, . .	144	27	171	85	68	8	5	5	171
1860–61, . .	173	30	203	98	93	8	2	2	203
1861–62, . .	211	18	229	98	111	7	7	6	229
1862–63, . .	219	20	239	96	121	11	8	3	239
1863–64, . .	241	19	260	121	106	12	12	9	260
1864–65, . .	249	14	263	129	114	12	6	2	263
1865–66, . .	223	12	235	108	107	9	4	7	235
Totals, .	2,649	417	3,066	1,480	1,297	146	77	66	3,066

* As the College Statutes do not direct any entry of the Religions of the Non-Matriculated Students, no official record of such was kept until 1857–58. It was known, however, that the relative proportions did not differ from those of the Matriculated Students, and they have been taken as the same for the previous years.

10. PROPORTION OF THE MATRICULATED STUDENTS OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, WHO PROCEED TO EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS IN THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, AND THE RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AMONG SAME.

It may be of interest, in reference to the relations of the Queen's University to the Queen's Colleges, to exhibit the Numbers and Religious Denominations of the Students of Queen's College, Cork, who have proceeded to the Examinations, and received the Degrees or Diplomas of the Queen's University. For this purpose it will be sufficient to take the last five years of the University Examinations and the corresponding five years of the College Entrances.

As the course of study for the degree of A.B. occupies three years; that for the degree of M.D., four years; and that of Engineer, also three years, the five years, 1861 to 1865 inclusive, of University Degrees may be taken to represent the five years, 1858 to 1862 inclusive, of the entrances of those persons as Students in Queen's College, Cork. In the University five years, 136 Students of Queen's College, Cork, received Diplomas or Degrees; whilst in the corresponding College period 326 entered as Matriculated Students in that College, of whom, consequently, 41·7 per cent. had fully completed their education and received University Degrees. Of the 326 Students there had been—

Roman Catholics, . .	143, or per cent.	43·9
Established Church, . .	153, ,,	47·0
Other Denominations, .	30, ,,	9·1
	326	100·0

And of the 136 Students who received University Degrees there had been—

Roman Catholics, . .	72, or per cent.	52·9
Established Church, . .	45, ,,	33·1
Other Denominations, .	19, ,,	14·0
	136	100·0

Hence it is evident that a larger proportion of the Roman Catholic Students, and also of the Dissenting Students, proceed to and receive the University Degrees than of the Students belonging to the Established Church, the comparative proportions being as follows: that of the Students who entered there proceeded to Degrees as follows:—

Of 143 Roman Catholics, there obtained Degrees, 72, or 50·3 per cent.

Of 153 members of the Established Church, 45, or 29·4 obtained Degrees.

Of 30 members of minor Religious Denominations, 19 obtained Degrees, or 63·3 per cent.

The smaller proportion of the Students of the Established

Church who proceed to Degrees is easily understood from the fact that those belonging to that communion who aspire to a University career, and many of whom may wish to become clergymen, are naturally drawn away from the Provincial College to the wider and higher field which is presented to their abilities and energies through the influence and the endowments of Trinity College, Dublin.

A similar result would be found to follow from an Examination of the Numbers and Religious Denominations of the Students who pass the first University Examination, or "little go," but that the Students of the Established Church would bear a somewhat larger proportion, as 36·6 per cent. of them pass the "little go," whilst only 29·4 per cent. proceed to take out a Degree; otherwise the results are substantially as those given above.

It is hence evident that not only is the Queen's College, Cork, largely availed of by the Roman Catholics of the south of Ireland as a place of superior education, as is shown by the proportion of Students at Entrance, but that the proportion of Roman Catholics is kept up continuously throughout the entire College course, and that a corresponding proportion proceed finally to take an University Degree—a proportion (50·3 per cent.) which I believe should be found satisfactory, when considered with reference to corresponding returns from the other universities, and with the special circumstances under which the Queen's University has been placed ever since its foundation.

Signed,

ROBERT KANE,

President of Queen's College, Cork.

Queen's College, Cork,
5th April, 1866.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS of the COLLEGE.—LIST of OFFICERS.—PROGRAMME of COURSES for MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIP.—HOURS of LECTURE.—SPECIAL COURSES for COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS and the PUBLIC SERVICE.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, &c.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—Session 1865–66.

President—SIR ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A.

Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Professors.

The Greek Language,	JOHN RYALL, LL.D.
The Latin Language,	BUNNELL LEWIS, A.M., F.S.A.
Mathematics,	ROBERT ROMER, B.A.
Natural Philosophy,	J. ENGLAND, A.M.
History and English Literature,	WILLIAM RUSHTON, A.M.
Logic and Metaphysics,	GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.
Chemistry,	JOHN BLYTH, M.D.
Natural History,	JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.
Geology and Mineralogy,	ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. &E., F.G.S.
Modern Languages,	RAYMOND DE VERICOUR, D. ES. L.
Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.
English Law,	MICHAEL BARRY, M.R.I.A.
Anatomy and Physiology,	J. HENRY CORBETT, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Medicine,	DENIS C. O'CONNOR, A.B., M.D.
Surgery,	WILLIAM K. TANNER, M.D.
Materia Medica,	PURCELL O'LEARY, B. ES. L., A.M., M.D., F.B.S.
Midwifery,	JOSHUA R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D.
Engineering,	ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.
Celtic Languages,	OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.
Agriculture,	EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.

Officers.

Registrar,	ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Esq.
Bursar,	EDWARD M. FITZGERALD, Esq.
Librarian,	MATTHIAS O'KEEFFE, A.M., M.D.

The College Session, 1865–66.

The *First Term* will commence on the 17th of October, 1865, and end on the 23rd of December.

The *Second Term* will commence on the 8th of January, 1866, and end on the 24th of March.*

The *Third Term* will commence on the 9th of April, 1866, and end with the Session, on the 9th of June.

---

* The Easter recess for the Medical Faculty will commence on the Tuesday before Easter, and end on Easter Monday.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

SUBJECTS OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

For the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.

Greek:

Grammar.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Homer—Iliad, Books I. and II.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I. and II.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.

Latin:

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select:—

Virgil—Æneid, Books I. and II.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book I.

English:

Grammar—

(1.) The principles of Etymology and Orthography.
(2.) The leading Rules of Syntax.

Composition, and writing from dictation.
Outlines of Grecian History to the death of Alexander the Great.
Outlines of Roman History to the accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Mathematics:

Arithmetic—Principles of Notation. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Definition of the terms, Ratio and Proportion. The Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications, including Simple Interest.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index. Calculation of the values of Algebraical Expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Book I., with the definitions and axioms.

For the Department of Civil Engineering.

The outlines of Modern Geography; Grammar.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Principles of Notation, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with the reasons of the different rules. Rule of Proportion, with its commercial applications; Extraction of the Square Root, both of whole numbers and decimals.

Algebra—Explanation of the signs and meaning of an Index, calculation of the value of Algebraic expressions, when particular values are given to the letters which they involve.

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with the definitions of Book V.

For the Department of Agriculture.

The English Language:

Grammar and Composition.

Mathematics:

First Four Rules of Arithmetic. Proportion. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. Extraction of the Square Root.

Modern Geography.

MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Persons intending to become *Matriculated* Students of the College, in any of the Faculties or Departments of Faculty, are required to pass the Matriculation Examination, whereby they are declared competent to pursue the course of study prescribed to Students in that Faculty or Department of Faculty, and, on completing this course, are entitled to become Candidates for the Degrees or Diplomas granted by the Queen's University in Ireland.

The Examination for the MATRICULATION *of Students in the several Faculties* *and Departments of Faculty, will commence at Ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th of October*, 1865.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Candidates for Matriculation are required to forward their names to the Registrar of the College, and to state the Faculty or Department of Faculty for which they propose to Matriculate, at least *three days* before the commencement of Matriculation Examinations.

Each Candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay the Bursar of the College the *College Fees* for the year, amounting to 10*s.* for each Faculty or Department of Faculty. These fees will be returned to such Candidates as may fail in passing the Matriculation Examination.

After passing the Matriculation Examination, and before receiving a Certificate thereof, or joining the several Classes, each Student is required to pay the Bursar of the College the whole of the *Class Fees* for the Session.

The Lectures in Arts, Engineering, and Agriculture commence October 23rd, and those in Medicine, November 2nd.

One moiety of the *Class Fees* for the Session is returned to Junior Scholars; but this exemption is not to extend to the Fees of any Honor Lectures attended by them out of the order of studies laid down in the Curriculum.

In order to encourage the study of French by Candidates for Matriculation, a prize of £5 will be offered for competition in that language, to such Students as, at the opening of Session 1865–66, shall have passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

Matriculated Students are required to wear an academic dress.

In May and June are held General Examinations in the subjects lectured upon during the Session; and a sum of One Hundred Pounds is awarded in Prizes to the most distinguished Students.

Students who have pursued part of their studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, are permitted, on passing the prescribed Examinations, to take corresponding rank in this College, and also to compete for Scholarships of the corresponding year; providing they shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any University or College of a University.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, and two for Geometry, have been founded in each of the Queen's Colleges, to be awarded annually at entrance—First Prize for English Prose Composition, £3 worth of Books; Second ditto, £2 worth of Books. First Prize for Geometry,* £3 worth of Books; Second ditto, £2 worth of Books.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Gentlemen who do not propose, or are not prepared, to Matriculate, but who wish to avail themselves, in other respects, of the advantages offered by the College, are permitted to attend the Professors' Lectures, without passing any of the Examinations, on paying to the Bursar the regulated Class Fees, amounting generally to £2 for each course, and College Fee of 5*s.* for the Session; but they cannot become Candidates for Scholarships or Prizes, or enjoy the other privileges of Matriculated Students. They are, however, entitled to the use of the Library, on subscribing the Library Regulations, and paying a fee of 15*s.* for each Session; and the Professors are authorized to recommend to the Council to grant Certificates of Honor to the most distinguished of them in their respective Classes.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the new arrangements for the East India Civil Service; according to which Writerships are open to competition at Examinations prescribed by the Board of Control. The course

---

* 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Books of Euclid, with Deductions, together with the Definitions of the 5th Book.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

of Lectures in the Queen's College, Cork, are well adapted to prepare Candidates for this Examination, which includes the following branches of knowledge, their relative importance being indicated by the annexed scale of marks.

English Language and Literature:

Composition,	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution,	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece,	750
,, ,, ,, Rome,	750
,, ,, ,, France,	375
,, ,, ,, Germany,	375
,, ,, ,, Italy,	375
Mathematics, pure and mixed,	1,250
Natural Sciences—that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy,	500
*** No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental, and Moral Philosophy,	500
Sanscrit Language and Literature,	375
Arabic Language and Literature,	375
	7,125

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The Library and Museum are open, under certain regulations, to all the Students.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

LECTURES.

The Lectures of the several Professors in this Faculty will commence on Monday, the 23rd of October, 1865, except those on the "English Language" and on "Logic," which will not be delivered until the commencement of the Second Term.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Thursday, the 19th of October.* The College Council are empowered to confer, at these Examinations, Eight Senior Scholarships of the value of £40 each, and Forty-six Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of £24 each; Eight in Medicine, value £25 each; Three in Law, and Five in Civil Engineering, of the value of £20 each—and if competent Candidates present themselves, these Scholarships will be awarded to the most deserving. The Scholarships are tenable for one year only, except the Second Year's Scholarships in Arts, which are tenable for two years, on condition that the Scholar shall pass with Honors the First University Examination, and shall attend during the third Session at least two of the Courses of Lectures prescribed by the University for attendance during that Session as a qualification for the Degree of B.A., and shall pass the Sessional Examinations in these subjects; but the Scholars of each year are, at its expiration, eligible to become Candidates for the Scholarships of the succeeding year. A Scholarship, however, of the same year in the same Faculty, cannot be held twice by the same Student.

The Scholarships of the first year are open to all Students of the respective Faculties who have passed the Matriculation Examination. Those of the second

* See Programme of Scholarship Examinations, page 15.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

and fourth years in Arts, and those of second, third, and fourth years in Medicine and Law, and of the second and third in Engineering, are open to all Students who have passed the Examinations, and attended the Lectures prescribed in the preceding part of their Course of Study.

If any Student be placed, at the Examination for Junior Literary and Science Scholarships, first on both the lists of Candidates, he will be entitled to a Scholarship of each Division; but in no other case will the same Student be permitted to hold two Scholarships.

No Student is entitled to become a Candidate for a Scholarship until he shall have paid the College and Class *Fees for the current Session. To be paid on or before the day previous to the Examination.*

The Scholarship endowment is paid by Quarterly Instalments, and its tenure is dependent on the Scholar's performance (so far as required by the Council) of the duties prescribed by the Statutes. These duties are to take charge of the Class-Rolls, to Register the attendance of the Students, to assist the Professors, &c.

If the Scholar be not obedient to the orders of the Council, be removed from the College, or, by non-attendance on Lectures, fail to keep the terms required for promotion, he forfeits his Scholarship.

The Scholar in the Faculty of Medicine must attend during the year of his appointment the classes recommended for his year of study in the order of the following Curriculum:—

FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
French or German.
Natural Philosophy.
Zoology and Botany.

SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Materia Medica.
Practical Anatomy.
Practical Chemistry.

THIRD YEAR.

Surgery.
Midwifery.
Practical Anatomy.

FOURTH YEAR.

Practice of Medicine.
Medical Jurisprudence.

Junior Scholarships.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the First Year.

The Greek Language:

Homer—The Iliad, Books I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.
Euripides—The Medea.
Herodotus—The Second Book.
Xenophon—The Anabasis, Books I., II., III.
Lucian—Walker's Selections.
Greek Prose—Re-translation of short sentences from English into Greek.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—First Six Books of the Æneid, the Georgics.
Horace—First Two Books of the Odes, the Satires, and the Epistles, Books I., II.
Cicero—De Senectute, De Amicitiâ.
Sallust—Conspiracy of Catiline, and Jugurthine War.
Cæsar—The Gallic War, Books V., VI.
Latin Prose—Re-translation from English into Latin, of portions of Cicero.
N.B.—The Examination in Greek and Latin will be conducted partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by printed questions.

The English Language:

Original Essays on subjects proposed by the Examiner. The Principles of English Grammar. The Laws of Etymology and Orthography. Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

History and Geography:

Grecian History to the Death of Alexander the Great.
Roman History to the Accession of Augustus.
Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for Literary Scholarships of the Second and Third Years.

The Greek Language:

Homer—Iliad, Odessy, Books XII. to XVIII. inclusive.
Herodotus—Book VII.
Euripides—Ion.
Demosthenes—Olynthiac Orations.
Composition in prose and verse. Greek Literature and History. Ancient Geography.

The Latin Language:

Virgil—Eclogues and Æneid.
Horace.
Terence—Andria.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations.
De Oratore.
Juvenal—Satires, I., III., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.
Livy—Book IV.
Tacitus—Histories, Book I.
Composition in prose and verse.

The English Language:

Craik's Outliness of the History of the English Language.
History of English Literature. Text Book, Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature. Vol. I., pp. 85–145.
Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar.
" Macbeth.

The French Language:

Moliere—L'Avare; Le Misanthrope.
Lafontaine—Fables.
Demogeot—Histoire de la Littérature Français.
Translation from English into French.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:

Mensuration of rectilineal figures and of the circle.

Algebra:

The Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Easy questions in the application of Algebra to Geometry. Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. The nature of Logarithms.

Euclid:

Books I., II., III., and IV., with deductions.

Trigonometry:

Definitions of the Sine, Tangent, &c., of an angle. The easier analytical formulæ. The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations. Nature and Use of the Tables.

Subjects of Examination for Science Scholarships of the Second and Third Years.

The Higher Arithmetic, with Mensuration:

Algebra:

The Solution of Equations with one or more unknown quantities. Elimination. Theory and use of Logarithms. Theory of Equations. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Compound Interest and Annuities.

Geometry:

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI., with deductions. Analytical Geometry.

Trigonometry:

The Solution of Plane Triangles, with demonstrations of the formulæ. Theorems relating to single arcs. Theorems relating to the sums and differences of arcs. Application to heights and distances.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the First Year.

Arithmetic:
Mensuration:
Algebra:
Euclid:
Trigonometry:
As for Science Scholarships of the First Year.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Second Year.

Mathematics:

The same as for Science Scholarships of the Second Year, except that Spherical Trigonometry will be substituted for Analytical Geometry.

French:

Demogeot—Histoire de la Littérature Française.
Translation from English into French.

Chemistry:

Laws of Combination and Affinity—Preparation and Properties of the Chief Organic Substances—Metallurgic Operations—Mortars and Cements.

Geometrical Drawing:

Descriptive Geometry—Orthographic Projection—Isometric Projection—Perspective.

Subjects of Examination for Engineering Scholarships of the Third Year.

Mathematics:

Algebra—Theory of Equations and Methods of Approximation. Elimination. Summation of Series. Binomial and Exponential Theorems. Scales of Notation, &c.

Trigonometry—Plane and Spherical, with Astronomical applications.

Analytical Geometry, and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Differential Calculus—Involving demonstrations of the rules for differentiating Algebraic, Circular, and Exponential Functions, founded upon a clear statement of the nature of Limits and Definition of a Differential coefficient. Taylor's and Maclaurin's Theorems. Maxima and Minima. Criteria of the same, with proofs, Equation of Tangent, Normal, Evolute, &c.

Integral Calculus, including more particularly Rational Fractions, Binomial Differentials, Areas of Curves, Rectification of Curves, Cubature of Solids of Revolution.

Natural Philosophy:

Newth's Mechanics.
Ganôt—Traite de Physique—Books VI., VII., VIII., IX.

Geology and Mineralogy:

Civil Engineering:

Instruments used by the Civil Engineer. Their Adjustments and use. Surveying. Levelling.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Seven Senior Scholarships are appropriated to the Faculty of Arts, and one to that of Law, and will be conferred, by examination, on the most distinguished Students who shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., being Graduates in the Queen's University, of less than two years' standing, for proficiency in Special Departments of Study, viz.:—

One in Ancient Languages, Literature, and History of Ancient Greece and Rome.

One to Modern Languages, Literature, and History, viz., English Language, Literature, and Composition; European, and English History; the French Language, with German or Italian.

One to Mental and Social Science, viz., Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

One to Mathematics, viz., Pure Mathematics.

One to Natural Philosophy, viz., Experimental Physics, and Mixed Mathematics.

One to Chemistry, viz., Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.

One to Natural History, viz., Zoology and Botany, Geology, and Physical Geography.

One to Law.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Subjects of Examination for the Senior Scholarships in the Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.

The Greek Language:

Æschylus—Agamemnon.
Together with the Subjects for the Honor Examination at the University.
Composition in Attic Prose and Iambic Verse.
Greek Literature and History.

The Latin Language:

Virgil.
Horace.
Lucretius—Books I., II.
Ovid—Fasti. Book I.
Persius.
Plautus—Capteivei & Miles Gloriosus.
Terence—Phormio and Andria.

Cicero—De Oratore.
Tusculan Disputations.
Ad Atticum, Books I., II.
Actiones Verrinæ.
Livy—Books IV. and XXII.
Tacitus—The Annals, Books I. to IV., inclusive.

Composition in Prose and Verse.

For Senior Scholarships in Modern Languages and History.

The French Language:

Lavallée—Histoire des Français.
Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot ou Nisard.

The German Language:

National Literature, von A. F. Vilmar.
Schiller's Maria Stuart.
Goethe's Iphigenie.

Translation from English into one of the above Languages.

English:

Language, Literature, and Composition.

History—Hallam's Middle Ages.
Chap. II., Part 1, The Feudal System.
Chap. VIII., Part 1, The Anglo-Saxon Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 2, The Anglo-Norman Constitution.
Chap. VIII., Part 3, The English Constitution.

The Italian Language:

Tasso—Gerusalemme Liberata—first five Cantos.
Dante's Inferno—Italian Literature, published by Messrs. Chambers.

Translation from English into French, German, or Italian.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mathematics.

The subjects of previous Examinations (for which see page 16), with the following additions:—

Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Differential Equations.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Philosophy.

Duhamel—Mécanique.
Brinkley—Elements of Astronomy, including the Appendix.
Lloyd—Lectures on Wave Theory of Light.
Ganòt—Traite de Physique.

For the Senior Scholarship in Mental and Social Sciences.

The subjects discussed in the Lectures of the Professors, with the following additions:—

Metaphysics and Logic:

Sir William Hamilton's Philosophical Essays and Notes on Reid.
Mill—System of Logic, Book III. to the end of Volume I.

Political Economy:

Principles of Political Economy, by John Stuart Mill.
Taxation and Funding, by M'Culloch—third edition, 1863.

The value attached to the subjects will be in the following proportions, viz.:—

Metaphysics and Logic, . . .	60
Political Economy, ...	40

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

For the Senior Scholarship in Chemistry.

Chemical Physics (in Miller's Chemistry).

Inorganic Chemistry:
General principles of Chemical Philosophy. Crystallography. Chemistry of the Metals. Constitution of Salts. Metallurgy.

Organic Chemistry:
Ultimate analysis of Organic Bodies. Empirical and Rational formulæ. Determination of the density of Vapours. Law of Substitution. Homologons Series. Chemical Types. Gerhardt's Views. Preparation and Properties of the Alcohol Series and their Derivatives. Cyanogen, its Compounds and Derivatives. Organic Basis of Artificial Origin.

Practical Chemistry:
The Analysis of Mixtures, containing two or more Acids and Bases.

For the Senior Scholarship in Natural Science.

The Lectures of the Professors.
Huxley—Elements of Comparative Anatomy.
Mill's Logic, Book IV.
Lyell's Elements and Principles.

1. Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts.
2. To have subsequently studied in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall extend over three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term).
Greek.
Latin.
A Modern Continental Language.
Mathematics (First Course).

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following:—

Greek (Second Course).
Latin (Second Course).
Modern Continental Languages (Second Course).
Mathematics (Second Course).

THIRD SESSION.

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms).
Chemistry.
Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the third Session.

---

* His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has approved of Graduates of the Queen's University being in future exempted from the usual Examination for direct Commissions; and also of the First University Examination being accepted in lieu of that for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

B 2

Appendix A.
General Regulations of College, &c.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts shall pass two University Examinations—a Preliminary and a Degree Examination.

The Course for the Preliminary Examination shall include Greek, Latin, a Modern Continental Language, and Mathematical Science. Students who have completed their second Session must pass this Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have completed the Undergraduate Course, may offer themselves at the Degree Examination for graduation either with Honors or without Honors.

If they seek to graduate with Honors, they may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or Logic, with any two of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

Candidates who seek the Degree without Honors, may select for their Examination any group of the subjects from the following lists, provided the sum of the numbers attached in this list to the selected subjects be at least four:—

English Language and Literature,	2	Latin,	1
Mathematical Science,	2	Each Modern Continental Language,	1
Experimental Physics,	2	Logic,	1
Chemistry,	2	Metaphysics,	1
Zoology,	1	History,	1
Botany,	1	Political Economy,	1
Greek,	1		

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

2. COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN ARTS.

Bachelors in Arts of one year's standing, may offer themselves for Examination for the Degree of Master in Arts, and may select for their Examination any one of the following groups:—

Greek and Latin.
Modern Continental Languages.
Mathematical Science.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.

Or any three of the following:—

English Language and Literature.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.
Logic.

This Ordinance supersedes former Ordinances prescribing the curriculum for the Degree of Master in Arts.

3. COURSE FOR THE DIPLOMA OF LICENTIATE IN ARTS.

A Diploma conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall be granted to Candidates who comply with the following regulations:—

Candidates for this Diploma are required—

1. To have Matriculated in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University.
2. To have pursued in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examination herein prescribed.

Appendix A.
General Regulations of College, &c.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall extend over two Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Two Languages, of which one may be English.
Mathematics.
Another Course on any subject in the annexed list.

SECOND SESSION.

Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language.
Logic (One Term).
Natural Philosophy.
And two other Courses on subjects in the annexed list.

If any of the Courses, except that on Logic, extend over one Term only, some other Course from the annexed list must be attended as a supplement to it, but not necessarily in the same Session.

Credit will not be given for attending the same Course of Lectures a second time.

Attendance on the Courses shall, in all cases, be understood to include passing such Examinations as the College Council shall appoint, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

Candidates for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two terms of each Session.

After having completed the above curriculum, Candidates for the Diploma shall pass a University Examination in Greek, Latin, or a Modern Continental Language; in Mathematical Science; and in two other subjects selected from the annexed list, viz.:—

The Mathematical Sciences.
The Experimental Sciences.
The Natural Sciences.
Geometrical Drawing.
Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.
Anatomy and Physiology.
English Language and Literature
The Modern Continental Languages.
Greek.
Latin.
Logic.
Metaphysics.
History.
Political Economy.

English Composition will form a part of all University Examinations.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts, may enter directly on the second Session in the Course for this Degree, provided they attend in it, instead of the usual curriculum, all the Courses prescribed for the first two years which they shall not have already attended in the curriculum for the Diploma of Licentiate.*

University Prizes.

University Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts.

Three Exhibitions of £20 a year for three years, three Exhibitions of £15 a year for three years, and two Exhibitions of £10 a year for three years, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 Exhibitions will be awarded to the Candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each College, at the first University Examination in Arts; and the three £15 Exhibitions to the Candidates who stand second in order of merit from each College: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination. Of the two £10 Exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer

---

* Note.—Degrees in Arts, conferred by the Queen's University in Ireland, are recognised by the University of Durham, by St. Bee's College, Whitehaven, and by St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, in the case of Theological Students preparing for Holy Orders in the Established Church.

Appendix A. General Regulations of College, &c.

in the Ancient Classics, at the first University Examination. The £10 Exhibitions are open to the competition of Candidates from all the Colleges, and may be held along with one of the larger Exhibitions.

Each Candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than one academic year to intervene between the time that he entered upon the studies of the second Session and the time of competition.

The first instalment of each Exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the second when the Exhibitioner takes the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, provided he graduate with honors, and within two academic years; and the third when he takes the Degree of M.A. in the Queen's University, provided he obtain it within three academic years from the time of competition.

University Prizes in Composition, open to the Competition of Graduates and Undergraduates.

Two Prizes for English Prose Composition, one of £10 worth of Books, and the other of £5 worth of Books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all members of the University who shall not have been graduates for more than three years at the time of competition, and who shall not have already twice obtained one or other of these Prizes.

University Prizes in Composition, open to the Competition of all Undergraduates.

Two Prizes in Composition, one for English Prose, the other for Greek or Latin Prose, and each consisting of £5 worth of Books, have been founded, and are open to the competition of all undergraduates, provided that neither the English nor the Classical Prize be awarded oftener than twice to any Student.

Diploma in Engineering.

Each Candidate for the Diploma in Civil Engineering is required—

1. To have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the Course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed the University Examinations herein prescribed.

The Course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering shall usually extend over Three Sessions, and shall comprise attendance on the following curriculum:—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (First Course).
Chemistry.
Modern Languages.
Geometrical Drawing.
Office Work.
Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (Second Course).
Experimental Physics.
Civil Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, applied.
Mathematical Physics.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
Office Work.
Field Work.
Engineering Excursions.

Attendance on these Courses shall in all cases be understood to include passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the catechetical parts of the Courses of the Lecture.

Engineering Students shall reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will also be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Diploma after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the First and Second Session is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the Certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendances upon these Courses, but will not exempt Candidates from the University Examinations in them.

In order to obtain this Certificate, Students must have attended previously at least one Session in Arts, or one year in an Engineer's office. On making application to the Council, such Students will be allowed to present themselves, at the time of Matriculation, for examination in the subjects of any four of the eight Courses of Lectures of the first two years. On passing this Examination, they will be allowed to take rank at once as Students of the second year, and will then be required to attend those other four Courses of Lectures only, in the subjects of which they have not passed; but they will not be eligible for the Scholarship of that year.

The application to be admitted to this Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the first day of the Session, and must state what are the four subjects in which the Students propose to offer themselves for Examination, and must be accompanied by a Certificate of the required attendance of one or more years in Arts or an Engineer's Office.

On passing the Sessional Examinations in the subjects of these four Courses of Lectures which they shall have attended as Students of the second year, they will be promoted to the rank of Students of the third year; and, on completing the regular Course of that year, will be furnished with the Certificate required by the Senate of the University.

The University Examinations shall extend to all the subjects of the above Curriculum. French will, in all cases, be required.

Candidates must present themselves before the close of their Collegiate Course for Examination in the following subjects, viz.:—Mathematics (*First Course*); Experimental Physics; Modern Languages; Geometrical Drawing (including Orthographic projection, Isometric projection, Descriptive Geometry, and Linear Perspective); Mathematics (*Second Course*); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping.

The final Examination shall extend to all the subjects of the Engineering Course, in which the Candidate shall not have previously passed. English Composition will form a part of each University Examination.

This Ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, 1860; Students who shall have entered the Engineering Schools of the Colleges of Queen's University previously, may proceed either under the present Ordinance, or under that hitherto in force.

Exhibitions in the School of Engineering.

Two Exhibitions, one of £20 a year for two years, and the other of £15 a year for two years, will be competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These Exhibitions will be awarded at the first University Examination in Engineering: the £20 Exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated, and the £15 Exhibition to the Candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that Examination.

Each Candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

The first instalment of each Exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the other when the Exhibitioner takes the Diploma in Engineering of the Queen's University, provided that he takes honors with it, and obtain it within two academic years from the time of competition.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

LECTURES, &c.

The Medical Session will be opened on Thursday, 2nd of November, 1865, and the Courses of Lectures will commence as under:—

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY—Thursday, 2nd November, at One o'clock, to be continued daily, except on Saturdays, at the same hour.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Friday, 3rd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Friday, 3rd November, at Two o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

MATERIA MEDICA—Thursday, 2nd November, at Three o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour; and on Saturdays, at Twelve o'clock.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Thursday, 2nd November, at Twelve o'clock, to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

MIDWIFERY—Thursday, 2nd November, at Four o'clock, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

The Course of PRACTICAL ANATOMY will be conducted by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. SHINKWIN and Dr. H. M. JONES, Demonstrators.

The ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will commence on 2nd November, and be continued daily at Twelve o'clock, except Saturdays.

CHEMISTRY—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Tuesday and Thursday.

MODERN LANGUAGES—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the First Year.

The Scholarships of the First year in the Faculty of Medicine will be awarded thus:—One to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Science Scholarships of the First year in Arts, and one to the Candidate who shall have most distinguished himself at the Examination in the course prescribed for Literary Scholarships of the First year in Arts. Candidates for these Scholarships shall have previously declared themselves, and have Matriculated as Medical Students. It is left to their option for which of them they will compete.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Second Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry.
General Physics.
Zoology and Botany.
The French Language.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Third Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Anatomy.
Materia Medica.
Practical Chemistry.

Subjects of Examination for Medical Scholarships of the Fourth Year.

Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Anatomy.
Therapentics.
Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.
Surgery.
Midwifery.

NOTE.—The 18th of November will be the last day for entering for the Six Months' Courses of Lectures in the above Curriculum. All the Lectures are recognised by the Queen's University in Ireland, by the Universities of London, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin, Edinburgh, and London; by the Apothecaries' Companies, by the Army, Navy, and East India Medical Boards, &c., &c.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.*

General Regulations of College, &c.

Each Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine or Master in Surgery is required—

1st.—To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the University.

2nd.—To have attended in one of the Queen's Colleges, Lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months.

3rd.—To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk. For the remainder of the courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.

4th.—To pass two University Examinations—the First University Examination, and the Degree Examination.

The Curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and shall be divided into periods of at least two years each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination, prior to entering on the second period.

It is recommended that the first period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

* Chemistry.
* Botany, with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
* Anatomy and Physiology.
* Practical Anatomy.
* Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the second period shall comprise attendance on the following Courses of Medical Lectures:—

Anatomy and Physiology (Second Course).
Practical Anatomy (Second Course).
* Theory and Practice of Surgery.
* Midwifery.
* Theory and Practice of Medicine.
* Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above Courses of Lectures, Candidates shall have attended during either the first or second period—

A Modern Continental Language (in one of the Colleges of the University).
Experimental Physics (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Also, during the first period—

Practical Chemistry (in a recognised Laboratory).
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered, at least Two each Week—a Winter Session of Six Months.

And during the second period—

Practical Midwifery, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—for a period of Three Months, in an Hospital containing not less than Thirty beds; or six Months, in an Hospital containing not less than Fifteen beds.
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital (recognised by the Senate) containing at least sixty beds, together with the Clinical Lectures therein delivered—Eighteen Months; including either three Winter Sessions of Six Months each, or two Winter Sessions of Six Months each, and two Summer Sessions of Three Months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations, and commence on the Tuesday following the Second Saturday in June.

---

* The regulations under which degrees in Surgery will be conferred on Candidates who graduated in Medicine before the year 1865, may be learned on application to the Secretary of the Queen's University.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

The Honor Examinations commence on the last Tuesday in September, and are followed by Pass Examinations.

Each Candidate for Examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a Candidate, along with his Certificates; and each Candidate for Examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his certificates.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Medicine.

Two exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These exhibitions will be awarded for proficiency in the non-professional part of the first University Examination in Medicine: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two colleges; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the Division List at that examination.

Each Candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the second session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The exhibitions in Medicine will be paid in two equal instalments: one at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitioner takes the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, provided that he graduate with honors, and within three academic years from the time of competition.

Prize in Composition, limited to the Competition of Undergraduates in Medicine.

A prize of £5 worth of books has been founded, for a thesis on a subject to be prescribed, and is limited to the competition of the Undergraduates in Medicine who shall not have already twice received the prize.

The subjects on which the competitors for composition prizes are to write, will be announced on or before the first of June in each year; the compositions, with fictitious signatures, are to be sent in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of the following September, and the successful competitors will be declared at the next Public Meeting of the University.

FACULTY OF LAW.

LECTURES.

The complete Course for each Class consists of Twenty-four Lectures, by the Professor of English Law, in each Collegiate Session; and of Twenty-four Lectures in each course of the first two years, and Twelve in that of the fourth year, by the Professor of Jurisprudence. The Lectures are delivered in the months of December, February, and March.*

---

* The following Rules were adopted by the Honorable Society of King's Inns, in Hilary Term, 1862, with reference to attendance on Lectures, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, viz.:—

V.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the first day of Trinity Term, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, if a Graduate of the University of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or London, or the Queen's University in Ireland, shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended two complete Courses *at least* of Lectures, viz.:—one complete Course of Lectures of any two, at his option, of the four Law Professors, namely, the Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and those of the King's Inns, and *at least* five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session or University Term; or if a Graduate in Arts of the Queen's University in Ireland, shall have the option of producing Certificates of having attended two complete Courses, at least, of Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of any College of the Queen's University, comprising not less than thirty-six Lectures, and at least five-sixths of the

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

LAW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examination by the Professor of Jurisprudence.

First Year:

Reddie's Inquiries in the Science of Law.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations—Book III.
Hallam's Middle Ages—Chap. 8.

Second Year:

The Lectures of the Professor in the First Year (see note).
Sandar's Institutes of Justinian—Introduction.
The Chapters on Social Science in J. S. MILL's Logic—Book VI., Chap. 6, to end of the Book.

Third Year:

Ancient Law, by H. S. Maine (omitting latter part of chap. 9, from p. 340).
Sandar's Justinian, and the Lectures of the Professor, in the first and second year.

NOTE.—The following works may be referred to in connexion with the principal subjects discussed in the Lectures on Jurisprudence:—

Dumont's Bentham (translation by Hildreth), "Principles of Legislation," and 1st and 2nd parts of the "Principles of the Civil Code."
Stephens' "Criminal Law."
Mill's "Political Economy"—Chapters on Property, 1 and 2, Book II., and on the Functions of Government, 8, 9, 10, 11, Book V.
Mill's "Representative Government."

Examination by the Professor of English Law.

First Year:

Williams—Principles of the Law of Real Property.

Second Year:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
Williams—Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
Smith—On Contracts.

Third Year:

The Lectures of the Professor for the preceding years.
Smith—Leading cases on branches of the Law.
Storey—Equity Jurisprudence.

Lectures of each Course, and of having passed the Examinations, in the College to which he belongs, on the subjects of the aforesaid two Courses of Lectures, provided that the curriculum prescribed by the said two Courses of Lectures shall embrace all that is contained in the Course now prescribed by the Professors of the King's Inns, or as the same may be from time to time varied by any rules of the Benchers.

VI.—Every Student admitted into the Society after the above date (if not a Graduate of one of the said Universities), shall, as a condition precedent to being called to the Bar, produce Certificates of his having attended four Courses of Lectures, viz.:—One Course of the Lectures of each of the said four Professors, and, *at least*, five-sixths of the Lectures of each Session, or University Term, in such manner, however, that every such Student shall be engaged not less than three years in the study of the Law in Ireland, exclusive of the two years necessary for keeping Terms in England; in every one of which three years, one complete Course of Lectures must be kept; any Student who shall produce Certificates of his having attended during three years the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of English Law and of Jurisprudence, in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University, and of his having passed the General Examinations in such College on the subjects so Lectured on, shall be deemed entitled to such and the same privileges, in respect to his being called to the Bar, as if he had actually attended One Course of the Lectures of each of the two Law Professors of the University of Dublin, and had been engaged for two years in such attendance; but this rule and the preceding one are not intended to affect the number of Terms' Commons required by the present Rules of the Society, to be kept by Students of the King's Inns, prior to being called to the Bar.

VII.—If from illness, or other sufficient cause, any Student should be prevented from completing any Course of Lectures necessary towards being called to the Bar, the Legal Education Committee have power to direct what further attendance, if any, shall be sufficient in such case.—*Rules as to Legal Education, No.* 3.

Appendix A.
General Regulations of College, &c.

The Senior Law Scholarship will be awarded to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded in the Course of Arts to the Degree of A.B., and who shall have completed the Course of Legal Study prescribed to Candidates for the Degree of LL.B.

For the Senior Scholarship in Law.

The Lectures of the Professors and subjects appointed for Scholarship Examination in the preceding years.
Sugden—The Law of Vendors and Purchasers.
Furlong—Law of Landlord and Tenant.
Taylor—Treatise on the Law of Evidence.
Stephen—Treatise on the Principles of Pleading.
Hallam—Constitutional History.
May's Constitutional Law.

DEGREES IN LAW.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law must have passed a Matriculation Examination* (see page 12), and pursued the following

Course of Study for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

First Session—Law of Property and Principles of Conveyancing—Jurisprudence.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the First Year, "The Law of Real Property," comprises Elementary Instruction in this branch of Law, and in practical Conveyancing. The text-book read is Williams on "Real Property." The first volume of Stephens' edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and the second volume of Kerr's edition, are recommended for perusal.

Second Session—Equity and Bankruptcy—Civil Law.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the Second Year, "The Law of Personal Property," Equity, and "Bankruptcy," comprise instructions in those branches of law, and in the practical application of Precedents, &c. The text-books read are Williams on "Personal Property," Smith's "Manual of Equity," "The late Statute of Bankruptcy and Insolvency," by Adams. The second volume of Stephens' and Kerr's editions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and Smith's "Mercantile Law," are recommended for perusal.

Third Session—Common and Criminal Law.

The Course of the Professor of English Law for the Class of the Third Year, "Common and Criminal Law," comprises the History, Constitution, and Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Justice; Procedure in Crown and Civil Causes at Law and in Equity, as also in the Local Courts. The text-books are the third and fourth volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephens' and Kerr's editions, Broom's "Common Law," Broom's "Maxims," Smith's "Leading Cases," and Copinger's "County Courts," are recommended for perusal.

Students intending to proceed for the certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle themselves to serve an apprenticeship of four years instead of five, under the Act for amending the several Acts for the regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors (14 and 15 Vict., chap. 88), must enter their names with the Registrar of one of the Queen's Colleges of Cork, Belfast, and Galway, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such Students need not pass the Matriculation Examination, but must attend the Lectures, and pass the College Examinations prescribed for the first and second years, of the course of study for Candidates for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

---

* NOTE.—It will be sufficient for such Candidate to have passed his Examination at *any* time previous to applying for the Diploma. By the Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 88, it is provided, that every person who, as a Matriculated or Non-Matriculated Student, shall have attended the prescribed Lectures, and passed the prescribed Examinations of the Professors of the Faculty of Law for two Collegiate years, and who shall have duly served as an apprentice or clerk by contract in writing, duly stamped at or before the signing thereof, or within six months after, for the term of four years, shall, at any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of such attendance on Lectures, or of such a period of service, whichever shall first happen, be qualified to be admitted as an Attorney or Solicitor as fully and effectually as any person having been bound, and having served five years is now qualified to be admitted. See also the same Act for the privileges extended to Graduates of the Queen's University, respecting admission to the profession of Attorney or Solicitor.

General Regulations of College, &c.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. will be admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, provided they shall have proceeded to the Degree of A.B., and shall have attended the Lectures and passed the Examinations prescribed for the Elementary Course, and shall also have pursued the following

Additional Course of Study for the Degree of LL.B.

Fourth Session—A more extended Course of Study in the subjects appointed for the Diploma—The Law of Evidence and Pleading in the Courts of Common Law and Equity, and Constitutional Law.

Students who have obtained the Degree of LL.B. will, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree, be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of LL.D. They are examined in the Laws of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Ireland, and in International Law.

Books recommended:

Lord Hale's Treatise, De Jura Maris.
Dr. FitzHenry Townsend's statement of the differences in Jurisdiction and Practice between the English and Irish Courts of Admiralty, annexed to the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, 1864.
Rogers' Ecclesiastical Law.
Wheaton's International Law.
'Historicus,' Letters of, on International Law.

PROGRAMME OF THE TIMES AND SUBJECTS OF THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS FOR THE SESSION 1865–66.

Examination Days.	From 9 to 12 o'clock.	From 2 to 5 o'clock.
Thursday, October 19th,	Greek. Geometrical Drawing.	Greek.
Friday, October 20th, .	Latin.	Mathematics.
Saturday, October 21st,	Modern Languages.	Pathology. Latin.
Monday, October 23rd,	Materia Medica. Therapeutics. English Language.	Zoology and Botany. Practical Anatomy.
Tuesday, October 24th,	English Literature.	Anatomy and Physiology.
Wednesday, Oct. 25th,	Surveying, &c. Surgery.	Practical Chemistry.
Thursday, October 26th,	Political Economy. Jurisprudence. Civil Law.	English Law. Midwifery.
Friday, October 27th, .	Logic. Metaphysics,	History. Chemistry.
Saturday, October 28th,	Natural Philosophy.	Geology and Mineralogy.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

TABLE OF HOURS OF LECTURE.

Name of the Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Senior Greek,	9	9	10	–	9	–
Junior Greek,	10	–	9	9	10	–
Extra Greek,	–	10	–	10	–	–
Senior Latin,	10	–	9	–	10	–
Junior Latin,	9	10	10	10	–	–
Extra Latin,	–	11	–	11	–	–
English Language,	–	11	–	11	–	10
English Literature,	–	12	–	12	–	11
History,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Medical French,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Senior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	1	–	1	–	1	–
Junior French (*Arts and Engineering*),	2	–	2	–	2	–
German or Italian,	–	2	–	2	–	2
Celtic Languages,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Logic,	–	12	–	12	–	9
Metaphysics,	–	1	–	1	–	10
Political Economy and Jurisprudence,	–	11	11	11	11	–
Senior Mathematics,	2	–	2	–	2	–
Junior Mathematics,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Third Year's Mathematics,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Mathematical Physics,	–	–	12	–	12	–
Mathematical Physics (*Engineering*),	1	–	–	1	–	–
Experimental Physics, Senior,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Experimental Physics, Junior,	–	11	–	11	–	–
Engineering Physics,	–	1	–	–	1	–
Physics (Honor),	12	–	–	12	–	–
Chemistry,	11	–	11	–	11	–
Practical Chemistry,	3	11	3	11	3	–
Practical Chemistry,	–	2	–	2	–	–
Zoology and Botany,	3	–	3	–	3	–
History and Diseases of Farm Animals,	–	9	–	9	–	9
Geology and Mineralogy,	1	–	1	–	1	–
Senior Engineering,	12	–	12	–	12	–
Junior Engineering,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Geometrical Drawing,	10	–	10	–	10	–
Office Work (10 till 2),	–	10	–	10	–	10
Senior Agriculture,	–	10	–	10	–	10
Junior Agriculture,	–	1	–	1	–	1
Anatomy and Physiology,	1	1	1	1	1	–
Practical Anatomy,	12	12	12	12	12	–
Medicine,	3	–	3	–	3	–
Surgery,	2	–	2	–	2	–
Materia Medica,	–	3	–	3	–	12
Midwifery,	4	–	4	–	4	–
Medical Jurisprudence,	–	12	–	12	12	–
English Law (1st year),	–	11	11	11	11	–
English Law (2nd year),	–	3	3	3	3	–
English Law (3rd year),	–	9	9	9	9	–
English Law (4th year),	–	12	12	12	12	–
Jurisprudence,	–	1	1	1	1	–
Civil Law,	–	4	4	4	4	–
Constitutional and International Law,	–	10	10	10	10	–

The Fees payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-matriculated, to the several Professors, for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, which are now or may be hereafter prescribed by the College Council, for any Degree or other University distinction, shall be £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same; except that the Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology shall be £3 when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; except also, that the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy or Practical Chemistry, shall be £3 for each attendance.

General Regulations of College, &c.

In the case of Students receiving special instructions, not prescribed as a qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, or attending Honor Courses of Lectures, the Council shall have power to fix the amount of the Fee to be paid by each Student; provided that the Fee to be paid for any Honor Course of Lectures which Students are entitled to substitute for a prescribed Pass Course, shall, in no case, be less than £2.

Hospital Attendance.—Clinical Lectures on Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of those Institutions.

	£	s.	d.
Fee for twelve months, ...	8	8	0
Fee for six months, ...	5	5	0
Practical Pharmacy at the same Infirmaries:			
Fee for three months, ...	3	3	0
Clinical Midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital, with Practical Attendance upon Thirty Midwifery cases:			
Fee for six months, ...	3	3	0

Further information may be had from the Medical Officers at the Infirmaries.

APPENDIX.

Outlines of the Courses of Lectures delivered by the Professors of the Faculty of Arts.

LITERARY DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

In Greek and Latin the classification of the Students is irrespective of their Collegiate standing; those of the First and Second years being distributed between two classes according to their proficiency. There is also in each of these Departments an Extra Class, the attendance on which is voluntary, and which consists generally of those Students who propose to become Candidates for Degree of A.M. or Classical Honors in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.

Both the Extra and Ordinary Classes are open to Non-Matriculated Students, *i.e.* to gentlemen who have not yet commenced their Undergraduate course, or who do not intend to take *Degrees in Arts.*

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Professor, JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Second Year, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Third Year, Tuesday, Thursday.
Junior Class, Xenophon—Helenica, Books I. and II.
Senior Class, Æschylus—Septem contra Thebas. Thucydides, Book VII.
Extra Class, Plato—Republic.
Exercises in Prose and Verse, according to the proficiency of the Students.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Professor, BUNNELL LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A.

Senior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:
    Juvenal—Satires, I., III., IV., V.
    Cicero—2nd Philippic.
Junior Class, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday:
    Livy—Part of Book XXII.
    Horace—Satires, Book I., beginning at Satire 6.
Exercises in both Classes chiefly from Arnold's Introduction to Latin Composition.
Extra and Third Year's Class, Tuesday and Thursday:
    Tacitus—Annals, Book III.
    Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.

In this Class special attention is paid to original Composition, and to translation from English Authors into Latin.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

MODERN HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Professor, WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A.

1st and 2nd Term. { Modern History, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
English Literature, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
2nd Term—The History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Modern History:

The Course will include General History from the 5th to the 15th Century, inclusive.

English Literature:

The Course will include the History of English Literature, along with a Critical Examination of its Standard Works from the earliest period up to the present day.

The History of the English Language:

The Lectures in this Course will treat of the History of the English Language, and its relationship to the Anglo-Saxon, along with its kindred tongues and dialects. In subservience to this arrangement the more remarkable stages through which the Anglo-Saxon passed into Semi-Saxon, the Semi-Saxon into Old English, and the Old English into Modern English, will be analyzed and explained Historically and Philologically.

Composition:

English Composition will, at stated periods, be required from the Students.

Fee payable for each Course, £2.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professor, R. DE VERICOUR, D. ES. L.

French Class (Medical), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.

Senior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 o'clock.

Junior French Class (Arts and Engineering), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

German or Italian, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock.

Medical French—Lectures sur les Sciences par Achille Compte. Extracts from Bichat, Andral, Lallemand, and Chomel. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Senior and Junior French—Corneille's Cid and Cinna. Fables de Lafontaine. Racine's Athalie, and Esther. Histoire de la Revolution Française, par Mignet. La Misanthrope and L'Avare of Molière. Histoire de la Littérature Française, par Demogeot. Lectures sur les Sciences, par Achille Comte. Weekly Lectures on the Grammar and Idioms.

Italian—Silvio Pellico. Tasso. Extracts from Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Davila, Manzoni. Weekly Lectures.

German—Goethe's Ballads and Iphigenie. Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. National Literature, von A. F. Vilmar. Weekly Lectures.

SPECIAL COURSE NOT REQUIRED FOR A DEGREE.—CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Professor, OWEN CONNELLAN, Esq.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject—I. The Celtic Family of Languages; and its existing derivations, the Erse or Gaelic, Manx, Welch, Armorican, and Hiberno-Celtic. The Ogham Alphabet. The Ancient Literature of Ireland, viz.:—The earlier Bardic Compositions, the Ossianic Poems and Fenian Legends; View of the Contemporaneous state of Ireland.*

" II. The Irish Language as now extant, its Grammar, Vocabulary, and Dialects. In this part of the course, the Student will he taught to speak and write the language grammatically.

Fee for each Sessional Course, £2.

* The Lectures will he illustrated by reference to Irish MSS., and such publications on Irish Historical and general Literature as are at present accessible.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

SCIENCE DIVISION OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor, ROBERT ROMER, M.A.

Junior Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry.
Second Year's Class, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Subjects—Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.

Third Year's Class:
Subjects—Geometry of three dimensions, Differential Equations, &c.
Exercises are regularly set in each of the Classes.

Fee payable for each Sessional Course, £2.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Professor, GEORGE SIDNEY READ, A.M.

2nd Term, . Logic, . Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
1st & 2nd Terms, Metaphysics, Do. do. do.

Logic.—This Course consists of:—

I.—Lectures, Examinations, and Exercises in Aldrich's Compendium of Logic, occupying the early part of the Term, &c.

II.—A full discussion of Classification, the Theory of Hypothetical Syllogisms and of Induction, and the Analytic of Logical Forms, as contained in the works of Mill, Whately, Thompson, and Baynes.

Throughout the Course the Students will be expected to familiarize themselves with the reduction of arguments to their strict Logical Form by written exercises, which will be examined by the Professor.

Metaphysics.—This Course will embrace:—

I.—The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, illustrated by reference to Lord Bacon, Whewell, and Mill; and—

II.—The History of Mental Philosophy, comprising—

1st.—The origin, progress, and development of Modern Philosophy anterior to the rise of the Scottish School.

2nd.—A critical examination of the works of the more celebrated writers of that School.

3rd.—A brief view of the present state of Philosophy in the British Islands and on the Continent.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor, RICHARD HORNER MILLS, A.M.

Political Economy.—The nature and distribution of wealth, the principles which regulate Rents, Profits, and Wages; the Principles of Commerce, of Taxation, of the Funding System, and of Currency and Banking.

Books recommended:—

Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations.
Senior—Political Economy.
Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy.
John Stuart Mill—Political Economy.
Richard H. Mills—Lectures on Currency and Banking (Second Edition).
M'Culloch—Taxation and Funding (Third Edition).
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.

The Course consists of Twenty-four Lectures, delivered in the months of December, February, and March; the Students are required in the intervals to prepare the subjects which will be pointed out by the Professor.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, JOHN BLYTH, M.D.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Course is divided into Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

In the first part are discussed the Laws of Combination and Affinity, Molecular Chemistry and Crystallography, and the History of the Non-Metallic and Metallic substances.

Appendix A.

General Regulations of College, &c.

In the Organic portion of the Course will be considered the subjects of Organic Analysis, Organic Series, Compound Radicals and Types, Metamorphoses of Organic Bodies, History of special Animal and Vegetable Bodies.

In treating of the Laws of Chemistry, and the History of Inorganic and Organic Bodies, those points will be chiefly dwelt upon which have a practical bearing in the Arts, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Thence, during the Course, attention will be directed to the application of Chemistry to Medicine and Physiology, to Metallurgic Operations, Chemical Manufactures, Building Materials, Soils, Manures.

Fee, for each Sessional Course, £2. Each subsequent Course, £1.

Analytical Chemistry:

The Chemical Laboratory is open daily, except on Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock, under the superintendence of the Professor, for students desirous of prosecuting an extended course of qualitative and quantitative analysis, and for the purpose of original investigation in connexion with the arts, or in the higher departments of Scientific Chemistry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor, JOHN ENGLAND, A.M.

Experimental Physics (Senior):

Text Books—Galbraith and Haughton's Manuals of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c.; Pouillet; Traite de Physique.

Experimental Physics (Junior):

Text Books—Ganot, Traite de Physique.

Mathematical Physics:

Text Books—Duhamel's Mecanique, Vol. I., omitting Attractions, and Vol. II., Central Forces. Lloyd's Light and Vision, Part I., omitting Chapters IV. and VII. Part II., Chapters I. and III. Brinkley's Astronomy.

Engineering Physics:

Text Books—Tate's Exercises in Mechanics, selections from the works of Mosely, De Pambour, Weisbach, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor, JOSEPH REAY GREENE, A.B.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Lectures delivered by the Professor of Natural History are as follows:—

A Course of Lectures on General Zoology.
A Course of Lectures on Botany.

Students may obtain Certificates of Attendance on all or any of these Courses.

Text Books recommended:

In Botany—"Elementary Course of Botany," by Henfrey.
In Zoology—"Zoologie" (in Cours Elémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle), par Milne Edwards; or the English translation of the same work by Dr. Knox.

Such Students as desire during the Summer months to pursue the study of Botany in the field, are requested to provide themselves with Lindley's "Descriptive Botany," and Bentham's "Handbook of the British Flora."

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor, ROBERT HARKNESS, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

General Structure of the Earth; the causes at present in operation which modify its surface; Nature of Rocks which enter into composition with the crust of the Globe; description and classification of Sedimentary Deposits; Organic Remains; Physical Geography of the Earth during the several geological epochs; characters and nature of Igneous, Plutonic, and Metamorphic Rocks; Mineral Veins—their contents and mode of occurrence; application of Geology to Engineering, Mining, Agriculture and Land Improvement.

Forms, Structure, Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals; descriptions of the most important simple materials—circumstances and conditions under which they are found.

General Regulations of College, &c.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professor, ALEXANDER JACK, A.M.

FIRST YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Subject of Lectures—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective; Principles of Architecture.

Text Books—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book; Rickman's Architecture.

SECOND YEAR.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Subject of Lectures—Surveying and Levelling.

Text Books—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodesy.

THIRD YEAR.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Materials used in Construction; Principles of Construction of Bridges, Roads, Railways, Canals; Hydraulic Engineering; Strength of Materials; Principles of the Construction of the different Machines employed by the Engineer.

DRAWING OFFICE.—Attended by all the Classes.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The First Year's Class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The Second and Third Year's Classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in Mapping.

Practical Instruction in the Field in the use of Surveying Instruments will be given during the Session.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor, EDMUND MURPHY, A.B.

Subjects of the Sessional Examination in Agriculture at the end of Second Session.

Practice of Agriculture—Agricultural Implements and Machines. On Sheltering, Fencing, Draining and Deepening Land. Culture of Farm Crops. Construction of Farm Buildings. Reclamation and Irrigation of Land. Valuation of Land and Farm Finance.

Text Books in the Theory of Agriculture—Henfrey's Structural and Physiological Botany. Johnson's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. In the Practice of Agriculture—Stephens' Book of the Farm, and Morton's Encyclopædia.

Subjects of Examination in the History and Diseases of Farm Animals.

Animal Physiology in reference to Farm Animals. The Natural History of Farm Animals. The Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of Farm Animals, with their diseases and the ordinary remedies.

SPECIAL PROSPECTUS of COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGES which are applicable to the EXAMINATION for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Subjects of Examination for the Indian Civil Service.		*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE:		HISTORY and ENGLISH LANGUAGE—*Professor*, William Rushton, A.M.
a. Composition, Marks,	500	*First Term.*—Modern History; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
b. English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution, Marks,	1,000	*Second Term.*—English Literature; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. History of the English Language, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
	1,500	English Composition will, at the stated periods, be required from the students.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

2. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GREECE: Marks, 750	GREEK—*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Senior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday. Junior Class: Monday, Friday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday, Thursday.
3. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ROME: Marks, 750	LATIN—*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, M.A. F.S.A. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Extra Class: Tuesday and Thursday. The Extra Class, both in Latin and Greek, the attendance on which is voluntary, consists generally of those students who propose to become Candidates for the Degree of M.A., or Classical Honors, in the Queen's University, or for appointments in the Indian Civil Service.
4. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of FRANCE: Marks, 375	FRENCH—*Professor*, R. De Vericour, D. ES. L. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
5. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of GERMANY: Marks, 375	GERMAN. Tuesday, Thursday.
6. LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, and HISTORY of ITALY: Marks, 375	ITALIAN. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
7. MATHEMATICS, Pure and Mixed: Marks, 1,250	MATHEMATICS—*Professor*, Robert Romer, B.A. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS—*Professor*, John England, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
8. NATURAL SCIENCES: that is, Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, and Mineralogy: Marks, 500 *_** No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	CHEMISTRY—*Professor* Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS (Electricity and Magnetism)—*Professor*, John England, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. NATURAL HISTORY—*Professor*, J. R. Greene. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY—*Professor*, Robert Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

0. MORAL SCIENCES: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy: Marks, 500	LOGIC and METAPHYSICS—*Professor*, G. S. Read, M.A. Logic: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Metaphysics: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY—*Professor*, Richard Horner Mills, M.A.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION given in the COLLEGE which are applicable to the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH.

Subjects of Examination for the direct appointments to the Practical Class at Woolwich.	*Lectures on these Subjects in Queen's College, Cork.*
MATHEMATICS (Pure): Marks, 2,500	*Professor*, Robert Romer, B.A. Junior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Senior Class: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MATHEMATICS (Mixed):— Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics: Marks, 1,000	*Professor* England, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LANGUAGE of ANCIENT ROME: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A. Junior Class: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.
LANGUAGE of ANCIENT GREECE: Marks, 1,500	*Professor*, John Ryall, LL.D. Junior Class: Monday and Friday, Wednesday and Thursday.
LANGUAGE of FRANCE: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Raymond de Vericour, D. ès. L. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
And GERMANY: Marks, 1,000	
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, COMPOSITION, HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY (Modern): Marks, 3,000	*Professor*, William Rushton, M.A. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES:— Chemistry: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, John Blyth, M.D. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
HEAT, ELECTRICITY, including MAGNETISM:	*Professor*, John England, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
NATURAL SCIENCES:— Mineralogy and Geology: Marks, 1,000	*Professor*, Robt. Harkness, F.R.S.S.L. & E., F.G.S.
DRAWING, *i.e.*, Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments: Marks, 500	*Professor*, Alexander Jack, M.A. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Drawing: Marks, 500	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

Competitive Examinations for admission are held in London twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

The Candidates must be between 16 and 19 years of age.

The admissions will be determined by the result of the examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:—

				Marks.
1. Mathematics,	Pure,	Section I. Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry,	2,000	3,500
		Section II. Spherical Trigonometry, elements of Co-ordinate Geometry, and of the Differential and Integral Calculus,*	500	
	Mixed:—Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics,		1,000	

* *Syllabus of Examination in the Differential and Integral Calculus.*

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Differentiation.

The Differentiation of Elementary Functions of one independent variable.

The theorems of Taylor and Maclaurin, with their applications.

The theory of Maxima and Minima, with its applications.

The equations to the Tangents, Normals, and Asymptotes of Plane Curves.

The curvature of Plane Curves and their radii of curvature and evolutes.

The Differential Coefficients of the Arcs and Areas of Plane Curves to rectangular and polar Co-ordinates, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

The meaning of Integration.

The Integration of Elementary Functions.

The Integration of Rational Fractions.

The determination of the lengths and areas of Plane Curves, and of the surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

2. English Language and Composition,		1,000
3. History of England, its Dependencies and Colonies,		1,000
4. Geography (Modern),		1,000
5. Classics,	Latin Language,	1,500
	Greek ditto,	1,500
6. French Language,		1,000
7. German ditto,		1,000
8. Hindustani ditto,		1,000

The examination in French, German, and Hindustani, will include writing from dictation.

9. Experimental Sciences, *i.e.*, Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism,		1,000
10. Natural Sciences, *i.e.*, Mineralogy and Geology,		1,000
11. Drawing,	Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments,	500
	Free-hand Drawing of Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Subjects,	500

No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 700 marks in Section I. of Pure Mathematics will be eligible for an appointment.

RESIDENCES.

There is no accommodation for the residence of students within the College, but it is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student, being under the age of Twenty-one Years, shall reside, during the College Terms, with his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend, to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in one of the Boarding-houses licensed by the President of the College and arranged for the reception of students, who are then placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Deans of Residence of their respective creeds.

The Terms for Board and Lodging are generally at the rate of from £30 to £40 a-year.

Appendix A.

Special Prospectus of Courses for Competitive Examinations.

DEANS of RESIDENCES.

Church of England,	Rev. George Webster.
Presbyterian Church,	Rev. William Magill.
Wesleyan Communion,	Rev. Wallace M'Mullen.
Non-Subscribing Presbyterian,	Rev. W. Whitelegge, M.A.

N.B.—Letters from persons desiring further information, to be addressed to the Registrar.

Signed,

By Order of the President,

ROBERT JOHN KENNY, *Registrar.*

APPENDIX B.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

SELECTION OF PAPERS USED AT THE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

LATIN.

Subject for a Latin essay:—

"Limæ labor et mora."

HORACE—*Ars Poetica.*

Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

On old Ægina's rock, and Idra's isle,
The God of gladness sheds his parting smile;
O'er his own regions lingering, loves to shine,
Though there his altars are no more divine.
Descending fast the mountain shadows kiss
Thy glorious gulf, unconquer'd Salamis!
Their azure arches through the long expanse
More deeply purpled meet his mellowing glance,
And tenderest tints, along their summits driven,
Mark his gay course and own the hues of heaven;
Till, darkly shaded from the land and deep,
Behind his Delphian cliff he sinks to sleep.

B. LEWIS, *Professor.*

A.—HISTORY.

1. Whence did the feudal system originate?
2. What was the essential principle of a feudal relation?
3. Describe the change which caused allodial possessions, in France, to become feudal; and give the approximate date of that change.
4. Enumerate the classes of society among the Anglo-Saxons.
5. To what extent did William the Conqueror alter the constitution of the kingdom; and in what respects did Anglo-Norman feudalism differ from that of the Continent?
6. Estimate the influence of Magna Charta as an instrument of freedom.

Appendix B. Examination Papers for Scholarships.

7. Trace the rise and progress of Parliamentary government in England.

8. What is meant by the Confirmation of the Charters (25 Edward I.), and what important provision was made by that Act?

B.—English Composition.

Write an essay on one or more of the following subjects :—

9. The poetry of Spenser.
10. The prose writing of Addison.
11. The poetry of Wordsworth.
12. The works of Thomas Carlyle.

William Rushton, *Professor.*

---

1. Required the locus of the vertex of a triangle, when the rectangle contained by the two sides is equal to that contained by the perpendicular and a given right line.

2. Prove that the shadow of any curve line, projected from a luminous point on a plane of indefinite extent, will be a curve of the same order.

3. Show how to expand log $(1+e \cos x)$ into a series of cosines of successive multiples of x.

4. Find the content of the solid generated by an ellipse revolving round an axis perpendicular to the minor axis of the ellipse, and touching it at its extremity.

5. The sum of the squares of the reciprocals of the areas of the sections of an ellipsoid, made by three diametral planes at right angles to each other, is constant for all such systems of planes.

6. Determine the area of the base of a triangular pyramid in terms of the areas of the sides and the three vertical angles.

7. A sphere touches each of two right lines, which are inclined to each other but do not meet. Find the locus of its centre?

8. Find the length of the perpendicular from a given point upon a given plane. What theorems are at once suggested by the form of the resulting expression?

9. Give some account of the different measures of the curvature of surfaces.

10. Find the complete primitives of the differential equations—

$$(1)\quad (1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx}+xy=a.$$

$$(2)\quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2k\frac{dy}{dx}+k^2y=0.$$

$$(3)\quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2k\frac{dy}{dx}+k^2y=e^x.$$

11. Explain the theory of the singular solutions of a differential equation, and give an instance.

12. Find the orthogonal trajectory of the lemniscates defined by the equation—

$$(x^2+y^2)^2=a^2(x^2-y^2).$$

Chemistry.

1. What is the weight of 100 cubic inches of carbonic acid—

sp. gr. of $CO_2 = 1{\cdot}529$.

100 cubic inches of air at 30° B. and 60° F. weigh 30·935 grains.

2. If 1 lb. of steam at 212° be passed into 5 lbs. of ice at 32°, what will be the temperature of the mixture?—

Latent heat of steam = 964°; latent heat of water = 142°.

3. In the square prismatic system, the primitive octahedron is modified by the right terminal face and by the faces of the prism of the second class; give the notation of the faces of the compound form thus produced.

4. Write according to the binary theory of salts, the formula of a double salt. Describe shortly this theory and give the arguments for and against it.

5. Illustrate the theory of volumes by the hydrogen and oxygen compounds of nitrogen.

6. Give the mode of preparation, the composition, and the properties of the highest oxygen compounds of hydrogen, chlorine, and iodine.

7. Describe the Catalan process for the extraction of iron from its ores.

8. How are the protochloride and the bichloride of platinum prepared? Describe some of the compounds which are derived from the former by the action of ammonia.

9. Calculate the equivalent of cholalic acid from the following data:—0·5235 grms. of cholalate of baryta give 0·1270 grms. of sulphate of baryta.

Equivalent of Ba=68·5.

10. Write the formulæ of the alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, and acids of the first four homologous series, $C_n H_{n+1}$. Describe the mode of preparation and the properties of the aldehyde of the second of the series.

N.B.—The examination in practical chemistry will take place in the laboratory.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

Natural Philosophy.

1. A cylinder with its axis horizontal, is supported on an inclined plane by a beam, which rests upon it and has its lower extremity fastened to the plane by a hinge. Find the conditions of equilibrium?

2. Find the centre of gravity of the surface included between the arc of a parabola and the arc of a circle having the vertex of the parabola as centre, and passing through the focus.

3. One end of heterogeneous beam rests against a smooth vertical wall, find the curve on which, if the other end rests, there will be equilibrium in every position.

4. Find the law of variation of the unit of mass of a catenary that it may hang in the form of a semicircle.

5. A heavy particle is suspended at a distance of thirty inches from a horizontal axis; at what distance must another particle of double the weight be placed so that the two, rigidly connected, may together vibrate seconds?

6. A body falls from a given point towards a centre of force, the attraction at any distance r being $\frac{\mu}{r^{\frac{3}{2}}}$. Find the whole time of descent.

7. Prove the following formula for central forces, viz.:—

$$F=\frac{h^2}{r^2}\left(\frac{d^2}{d\theta^2}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)+\frac{1}{r}\right).$$

8. A particle moves about a centre of force, its velocity at each point

Appendix B.
Examination Papers for Scholarships.

varies inversely as its distance from the centre of force: determine its path.

9. Show how to determine the points of the earth's surface at which a lunar eclipse will be visible.

10. How are the Heliocentric latitude and longitude of a planet determined?

11. Investigate the law of atmospheric refraction.

12. Prove that the curve of aberration is an ellipse, and show how to determine its axes.

1. Explain Regnault's method of ascertaining the expansion of a gas at a constant volume, and investigate the necessary formula.

2. State Newton's law of cooling, and the limits within which it is applicable.

3. Give an outline of Tyndall's method of ascertaining the absorption of heat by gases, and state some of the most important results at which he arrived.

4. Explain the formation of the colours produced by placing a thin doubly refractory crystal between the analyzing and polarizing plates of a polariscope.

5. Describe and explain the phenomena of diffraction produced by gratings.

6. How did Newton explain the colours of thin plates?

7. In the electric condenser how do you calculate the condensing force?

8. If the *internal* resistance to a galvanic current be much greater than the external, show that the intensity of the current is not considerably increased by increasing the number of plates of the battery.

9. How is the intensity of the earth's magnetism at different points of its surface ascertained?

10. Explain the method of ascertaining the refractive index of a gas.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. By what means are igneous rocks distinguished from those of a Plutonic nature?

2. Describe the nature and phenomena of cleavage.

3. In what position and of what nature are the earliest traces of land plants?

4. What are the characteristic fossils of the lower portion of the old red sandstone?

5. What is the position of the marl slate, and what is its continental equivalent?

6. What is the nature, and what are the fossil contents of the Portland dirt-bed?

7. Where are the Miocene strata most extensively developed, and what fossil mammals are characteristic thereof?

8. Describe the phenomena and products of mud volcanoes.

9. Describe the phenomena and products of ordinary volcanoes.

ROBERT HARKNESS, *Professor.*

LOGIC.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

1. Discuss the various definitions of logic, and state which you prefer and why.

2. How many degrees of inductive definition are there, and how does the last differ from deductive?

3. Enumerate the categories of Kant. How do they differ from those of Aristotle?

4. Examine Mill's doctrine of the function and value of the syllogism.

5. What is a law of nature in its strictest sense?

6. What are fallacies of simple inspection? Give some of the more striking instances of their occurrence.

METAPHYSICS.

1. Define metaphysics.

2. How is it related to logic and to psychology?

3. Explain Descarte's method, and the principal truths which he proposed to establish by it.

4. By what arguments does Berkeley establish the subjectivity of the secondary qualities of matter?

5. Compare Hume and Mill's account of the idea of cause.

6. How far is Hume a disciple of Locke?

7. Give Hart's account of the idea of time.

8. What is Reid's classification of the mental faculties? Is it satisfactory?

9. What is the real value of Reid's appeal to common sense?

10. Criticise Sir W. Hamilton's doctrine of perception.

11. How do sensation and perception differ, according to Sir W. Hamilton?

12. Mention the names of the principal supporters of the sensational school, and give a very brief account of their differences from each other.

G. J. READ, *Professor.*

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French, German, or Italian :—

The grave is the ordeal of true affection. It is there that the divine passion of the soul manifests its superiority to the instinctive impulse of mere animal attachment. The latter must be continually refreshed and kept alive by the presence of its object; but the love that is seated in the soul can live on long remembrance. The mere inclinations of sense languish and decline with the charms which excited them, and turn with disgust from the dismal precincts of the tomb; but it is thence that truly spiritual affection rises purified from every sensual desire, and returns, like a holy flame, to illumine and sanctify the heart of the survivor. The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced.

The place he had chosen for his retreat was the monastery of St. Justus, in the province of Estramadura. It was seated in a vale of no great extent, watered by a small brook, and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with lofty trees. From the nature of the soil, as well as the temperature of the climate, it was esteemed the most healthful and delicious situation in Spain. Some months before his resignation he had sent an architect thither to add a new apartment to the monastery, for his accommodation; but he gave strict orders that the style of the building should be such as suited his present situation, rather than his former

Appendix B. Examination Papers for Scholarships.

dignity. It consisted only of six rooms; four of them in the form of friars' cells, with naked walls; the other two each twenty feet square, were hung with brown cloth, and furnished in the most simple manner. They were all on a level with the ground, with a door on one side into a garden, of which Charles himself had given the plan, and which he had filled with various plants, intending to cultivate them with his own hands.—*Robertson.*

1. State the cases when the subjunctive mood is required in French; compare its rules with those of the Latin. Give examples.
2. Give an account of the life and works of one of the following authors:—Corneille, Racine, Molière.
3. State what has been the influence of Shakespeare on the literatures of France and Germany.
4. Say what you know of the origin and formation of the French and Italian languages.
5. Mention the most brilliant period in the history of Italian literature.
6. State what you know of the influence of Goethe and Schiller on German literature and on the nations of Germany.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

LATIN.

Translate in as few words as possible :—

JUVENAL, III., 67.

Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.
Hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relicta,
Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis,
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
Viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
Ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
Promptus et Isaeo torrentior. Ede, quid illum
Esse putes? quem vis hominem, secum attulit ad nos :
Grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, pictor, aliptes,
Augur, schoenobates, medicus, magus : omnia novit.

Translate into Latin hexameters :—

The city which thou seest, no other deem
Than great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth;
So far renown'd, and with the spoils enrich'd
Of nations; there the Capitol thou seest
Above the rest lifting his stately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable, and there Mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, compass huge and high
The structure, skill of noblest architects,
With gilded battlements, conspicuous far,
Turrets and terraces, and glitt'ring spires.

Translate into Latin prose :—

He had reason to tremble. On the throne of the world he found himself without a friend, and even without an adherent. The

Appendix B. Examination Papers for Scholarships.

guards themselves were ashamed of the prince whom their avarice had persuaded them to accept; nor was there a citizen who did not consider his elevation with horror, as the last insult on the Roman name. The nobility, whose conspicuous station, and ample possessions, exacted the strictest caution, dissembled their sentiments, and met the affected civility of the emperor with smiles of complacency, and professions of duty. But the people, secure in their numbers and obscurity, gave a free vent to their passions.

B. Lewis, *Professor.*

English Language and Literature.

1. Give some account of Layamon's *Brut*, and the Ormulum.
2. What were the Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester, and Robert de Brunne?
3. State the principal events in the life of Edmund Spenser.
4. What is the plot of the Faerie Queene?
5. What was the *Polyolbion* of Michael Drayton?
6. Enumerate the principal dramas of Ben Jonson.
7. To what classes do the following poets belong:—John Donne, Francis Beaumont, John Fletcher, Phineas Fletcher, Giles Fletcher, George Wither, Francis Quarles, and George Herbert?
8. Explain these passages—particularly the words and phrases in italics:—

(*a*) Since Cassius first did whet me against Cæsar
I have not slept.
Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the *first motion*; all the *interim* is
Like a *phantasma*, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of a man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an insurrection.

(*b*) O Conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to show thy dangerous brow by night,
When evils are most free? O, then, by day,
Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? Seek none, Conspiracy:
Hide it in smiles and affability;
For, if thou path, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention.

(*c*) *If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well*
It were done quickly. If the assassination
Could *trammel up the consequence*, and catch,
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be *the be-all and the end-all* here,
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,
We'd jump the life to come.

(*d*) We fail!
But screw your courage to the sticking place
And we'll not fail. When Duncan is asleep,
(Whereto the rather shall his day's hard journey

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

Soundly invite him) his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only.

(*e*) I have lived long enough; *my way of life*
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf:
And that which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud but deep, mouth-honour, breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, and dare not.

What various readings have been proposed in these lines?—

(1) For, if thou path, thy native semblance on.

(2) My way of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf.

William Rushton, *Professor.*

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

Mathematics.

1. Investigate any different forms of the equation of a straight line referred to rectangular co-ordinates, and show their equivalence.

2. Find the straight line which passes through the point of intersection of two given straight lines and makes a given angle with another given straight line.

3. From the extremities of the parameter of a given parabola two normals are drawn; find where they intersect and the area of the trapezium which they and the tangents at the same points form.

4. Find the semi-axes and centre of the ellipse whose equation is $9y^2+16y-5x+8x^2=0$.

5. Find the equation of the straight line bisecting the angle between two given straight lines.

6. Trace the variations in the nature of the locus represented by

$$Ax^2+Bxy+Cy^2=1,$$

as B undergoes all possible changes from negative to positive infinity. Does the equation ever represent one, and does it ever represent two straight lines?

7. Find the locus of a point, the sum of the squares of whose distances from two of the angular points of a triangle exceeds the square of its distance from the other angular point by a fixed quantity.

8. Show how to determine the length of the common chord of two circles whose equations are given.

9. Find the area of the triangle contained by the straight lines

$$y=x-3,\ y=2x-\tfrac{3}{2},\ y=3x-1.$$

10. Find on the circumference of a given circle a point, the sum of the squares of whose distances from two given points shall be constant.

11. In what case does the solution of the last problem become indefinite, constituting what in geometry is usually called a porism.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

12. Investigate formulæ for the transformation of co-ordinates, and apply them to the problem of the reduction of the general equation of the second degree.

---

1. If x, y, z, be the pth, qth, and rth terms of an harmonic series, show that

$$\frac{q-r}{x}+\frac{r-p}{y}+\frac{p-q}{z}=0.$$

2. Given $x^3+ax^2+bx+c=0$, find the sum of the squares of the roots, and also the sum of the squares of their reciprocals.

3. Find the radii of the circles described in and about a given triangle, and prove that half the reciprocal of their product is equal to

$$\frac{1}{ab}+\frac{1}{bc}+\frac{1}{ca}$$

a, b, c being the sides of the triangle.

4. State some cases in which cubic and biquadratic equations can be solved by quadratics.

5. Solve the equations—

$$x^2+xy+y^2=19;$$
$$3x^2-2xy+4y^2=36.$$

Explain in what way the solution of equations is facilitated when their first sides are homogeneous.

6. Find all the solutions in positive whole numbers of the equation

$$17x+7y=310.$$

7. Explain the theory of fractional indices.

8. Assuming the binomial theorem for an integer, prove it for a fractional index.

9. Prove that whatever angles are represented by a, b, c the equation

$$\frac{\sin^2 a}{\sin(a-b)\sin(a-c)}+\frac{\sin^2 b}{\sin(b-c)\sin(b-a)}+\frac{\sin^2 c}{\sin(c-a)\sin(c-b)}=1$$

holds true.

10. Express the cosines of half the angles of a triangle in terms of the sides, and show from the expressions that the sum of two sides cannot be less than the third side.

11. Resolve $\sin\theta$ into its factors, and prove that

$$\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{2^2 4^2 6^2 \textit{ ad inf.}}{3^2 5^2 7^2 \textit{ ad inf.}}.$$

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

LATIN.

1. What is the great rule for the sequence of tenses in Latin.

2. Trace the course of the rivers Padus, Rhodanus, Matrona, and Albis.

3. Give the date of the foundation of Rome, the arrival of Pyrrhus in Italy, the beginning of the first Punic War, and the battle of Actium.

4. What are the perfects and supines of *pasco*, *findo*, *fingo*, *incutio*, and *curro*?

5. Give the rules for the Sapphic metre, with examples from Horace.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

Re-translate into Latin :—

See, says he, the horror of these times; when all Sicily was coming out to meet me, the Prætor who had often felt the rage of the same Tribune, and in the same cause, would not suffer me to come into the island. What shall I say? That Virgilius, such a citizen, and such a man, had lost all benevolence, all remembrance of our common sufferings, all his piety, humanity, and faith towards me? No such thing; he was afraid, how he should singly sustain the weight of that storm, which had overpowered our joint forces.

B. Lewis, *Professor.*

A.—English Language.

1. Give the derivation of the following words, explaining their formation, and stating the languages from which they come :—*hopefulness, helplessness, livelihood, fidelity, ignominy, superficial, diagnosis, peripatetic.*

2. Analyse the following sentence :—

> "I was taught in my youth that to know how to wait is one secret of success."

3. What classes of English words are derived from Anglo-Saxon?
4. What language was introduced into England by the Normans?
5. Explain the following sentences :—

(*a*) They were stoned to death, as a *document* unto others.
(*b*) Wicked men are not *secure*, even when they are safe.
(*c*) That *mediterranean* city, Coventry.

6. Show, from words like *sheep, deer, trout, news, alms, who, this,* that number, gender, and case are very imperfectly marked in English.
7. What case is "me" in "methinks?"

B.—History.

8. Give some account of the legislation of Solon.
9. State the leading events in the Conspiracy of Catiline.
10. Narrate briefly the incidents of the Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey.

William Rushton, *Professor.*

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE FIRST YEAR.

Mathematics.

1. Show how to divide a given straight line into parts, having a given ratio to each other.

2. The squares of the diagonals of a trapezium are together double the squares of the two lines joining the bisections of the opposite sides.

3. Given the sum of four numbers in geometrical progression equal a, and the sum of their squares equal to b^2, find the numbers.

4. Solve the following equations :—

$$\frac{x+2}{x-1}-\frac{7}{3}=\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1\frac{1}{3}-\frac{x}{3}}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{(a-x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}+\frac{1}{(a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}=\frac{2\sqrt{a}}{a^2-x^2}.$$

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

5. Solve the simultaneous equations

$$x + y + z = 8 ;$$
$$x - 2y + z = -4 ;$$
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 26.$$

In what cases do simultaneous equations *not* admit of the definite determination of the unknown quantities?

6. Supposing a French metre to be equal to 39·36 English inches, find the least number of metres that is expressible exactly in English inches.

7. Define logarithms, and prove the fundamental theorems relating to them. If $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$ and $\log 3 = \cdot 47712$ find $\log 648$.

8. Find the sums of the series

$$1 + 2x + 4x^2 + 8x^3, \text{ \&c. to } n \text{ terms};$$
$$2 + 8x + 24x^2 + 64x^3 + \text{\&c. to } n-1 \text{ terms}.$$

What is meant by the sum of a series *ad infinitum*—is it properly a sum or a limit?

9. Investigate a rule for finding the value of a recurring decimal. Ex. ·2343434, &c.

10. Prove that the difference of the squares of any two odd numbers is divisible by 8.

11. Prove the following theorems of trigonometry, viz. :—

$$\sin A + \sin B = \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B) ;$$
$$\cos B - \cos A = 2 \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) \sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B) ;$$
$$\frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A + B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B)}.$$

12. Calculate the values of

$$\sin 30^\circ, \sec 60^\circ, \tan 120^\circ, \cot 135^\circ,$$

and show by a construction what different arcs may have the same sine.

13. Prove the theorem

$$\tan \frac{A - B}{2} = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot \frac{C}{2}$$

and explain its use.

14. Find the sum of the series

$$\cos a + \cos(a - 2b) + \cos(a - 4b) + \text{, \&c. to } n \text{ terms.}$$

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Define a spherical triangle. Mention the limitations of the sum of the sides and of the sum of the angles. How are these demonstrated?

2. Prove the fundamental theorem of spherical trigonometry :—

$$\cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cos C ;$$

What does it become when $C = 0$, 90°, and 180°?

3. If two spherical triangles have two sides and the contained angle of the one respectively equal to two sides and the contained angle of the other, the triangles shall be equal in every respect.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

4. Every spherical triangle is equal in area to the portion of the spherical surface bounded by two halves of great circles, which make with each other an angle equal to $\frac{A+B+C}{2}-90°$ where A, B, C are the angles of the triangle.

5. If a, b be the sides, and c the hypothenuse of a right angled spherical triangle, prove that

$$\cos c = \cos a \cos b.$$

Hence, calculate c when $a = 60°$, $b = 75°$.

6. From the theorem of the last question prove that

$$\sin^2 \tfrac{1}{2} c = \sin^2 \tfrac{1}{2} a \cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2} b + \cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2} a \sin^2 \tfrac{1}{2} b.$$

Show what this becomes when the spherical triangle becomes plane.

7. Prove that in a spherical triangle

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(s-b)\sin(s-c)}{\sin s \sin(s-a)}}.$$

8. Prove that in a spherical triangle

$$\begin{aligned} \sin A \sin b - \sin B \sin a &= 0; \\ \sin B \sin c - \sin C \sin b &= 0; \\ \sin C \sin a - \sin A \sin c &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

9. From the last theorems show that in a spherical triangle

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)(\sin^2 a + \sin^2 b + \sin^2 c) \\ &= (\sin A \sin a + \sin B \sin b + \sin C \sin c)^2. \end{aligned}$$

10. Apply spherical trigonometry to the problem of the reduction of an angle to the horizon.

11. Explain and demonstrate the different practical modes of determining the third side of a triangle, when the two other sides and their included angle are given.

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Solve the algebraic equations—

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= a \\ \frac{x^3}{27} + \frac{y^3}{8} &= b^3. \end{aligned}$$

2. Find approximately a root of the equations—

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 7x - 130 = 0,$$

Explain the principle on which methods of approximation rest.

3. Investigate an expression for the content of a middle segment of a sphere in terms of the radii of the bounding circles and their mutual distance.

4. Investigate an expression for the length of a perpendicular from a given point upon a given straight line $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

5. Prove that in an ellipse the focal distances of any point on the curve make equal angles with the tangent.

6. Find the equation of a curve defined by the property that the distance of any point upon it from a given point is always proportional to the square of its distance from another given point.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

7. Given the sun's declination and altitude, and the latitude of the place of observation, show how to determine the time of day.

8. State and prove the criteria for distinguishing, when possible, the cases of apparent ambiguity in the solution of spherical triangles.

9. Investigate an expression for the radius of a circle inscribed in a given spherical triangle.

10. State the theory of the maxima and minima of functions of one variable. Apply it to determine the maximum value of the function $m \sin \theta + n \cos \theta$.

11. Find the radius of curvature of the curve whose equation is $y = mx + nx^2$, and show where it becomes a maximum or minimum.

12. Integrate the differentials—

$$\frac{dx}{x^3 - a^3}, \quad \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{a^4 + x^4}} \quad \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}.$$

13. Find by integration the solid contents of the paraboloid, ellipsoid, and hyperboloid of revolution.

Civil Engineering.

1. How would you test the correctness of the work in a closed traverse, and supposing an error to exist below the prescribed limit, how would you deal with it?

2. How would you lay out and survey contour lines?

3. In passing from one chained line of a survey to the next, which is supposed to start from *near* its extremity, how would you lay out your offsets?

4. In laying out a curve with the Theodolite you wish to shift your instrument to a new station on the curve, how would you set it up there?

5. In laying out a curve with the Theodolite an obstacle occurs which almost immediately interrupts your view of the stations of the curve, what expedient would you adopt?

6. Draw the development of the soffit of an oblique bridge.

7. Explain why it becomes necessary constantly to change the value of the angle of the coursing joint in an oblique bridge.

8. Describe the Attic base and Grecian Ionic capital.

9. Describe the capitals (giving sketches) used in the early English style.

N.B.—The Students were also examined practically in the use of the instruments.

Alexander Jack, *Professor*.

Natural Philosophy.

1. One end of a uniform beam rests on a rough horizontal plane, the other presses against a smooth vertical wall, determine its inclination when on the point of slipping.

2. State and prove the rule for the composition of couples in the same or parallel planes.

3. A weight of 9 lbs. draws a weight of 3 lbs. over a fixed pulley, if the cord be cut at the end of four seconds, how long afterwards will the second weight continue to ascend?

4. Determine the line of quickest descent from a point to a straight line.

5. A body is projected in a given direction with a given velocity, find the maximum range on a given plane.

Appendix B.
Examination Papers for Scholarships.

6. Describe some form of compensation pendulum.

7. What is meant by the dynamical equivalent of heat?

8. How is the index of refraction of a transparent substance ascertained?

9. Describe some form of reflecting telescope.

10. What is the limit to the charge of a Leyden jar?

11. How can gunpowder be ignited by means of frictional, and how by means of Voltaic electricity?

12. How is it shown that one current of electricity can induce another?

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Geometrical Drawing.

1. A horizontal cylinder being cut obliquely to its axis by a vertical plane, construct the projection of the section on a vertical plane parallel to its axis.

2. Draw the development of the end of the cylinder so cut.

3. Prove that the perspectives of parallel lines will, if produced, meet in a point.

4. If a line lie in a vertical plane perpendicular to the plane of the picture and make a given angle θ with the picture, find its vanishing point.

5. Explain clearly in words without a diagram:—Firstly, how to find the point of intersection of three planes given by their traces; and secondly, how, through a point given by its projection, to draw a straight line which shall meet two straight lines given by their projections.

6. Given the traces of two planes, required the projections of their intersection. Your solution or answer is to include clear explanations.

7. In the accompanying diagram in which xy is the ground line, find the traces of the plane which passes through a straight line ab, $a'b'$, and is parallel to another straight line, cd, $c'd'$. You are to return the diagram sheet with your work done on it.

8. Required the shadow cast on the horizontal plane of projection by a small rectangular block or model representing a brick according to any convenient reduced scale which you may have or may construct for yourself, the brick being 9 ins. × $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. × 3 ins., and being laid on the horizontal plane of projection with one of its greatest faces in contact with that plane, and with a face 9 ins. × 3 ins., making an angle of 30° with the vertical plane of projection. You are to specify distinctly by projections or otherwise, the direction in which you mean the rays to fall; and that direction is to be one in common use in the projection of shadows.

9. Given a natural scale, construct geometrically, with rule and compass, the corresponding isometric scale; and prove the relation between the length of a line and its projection measured along an isometric axis.

10. Describe any method with which you may be acquainted for forming an isometrical protractor; and show the position in which it should be placed with regard to the isometric axis when used for determining angles.

11. Given the rise and span of a segmental arch, describe any method, approximate or true, for finding points on the curve without knowing the centre.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

12. (α) The representative fraction of a map is $\frac{1}{126720}$, required the number of furlongs to one inch.

(β) The scale of a map is 2 chains to one inch; if this be diminished to one-third its size in area, what will be its scale?

ALEXANDER JACK, *Professor*.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN MEDICINE AND ENGINEERING.

CHEMISTRY.

N.B.—The name and faculty of each student to be written at the top of each sheet of paper.

1. Convert—10° of Reaumur into the corresponding scales of Fahrenheit and Centigrade.
2. How are binary compounds distinguished from ternary by the termination of their names? Give examples in symbols of neutral and of basic ternary compounds according to the oxygen acid theory.
3. Explain shortly the binary theory of salts, and give examples of simple and compound salt radicals and basyls.
4. Explain the meaning of the term allotropism. Illustrate by examples taken from non-metallic bodies.
5. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of iodine and of its hydrogen compound.
6. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of fluoride of silicon.
7. Write the formulæ of the oxygen compounds of manganese. Give the preparation and the properties of manganic and permanganic acids.
8. Mercury, copper, zinc, alumina, lime, and potash, are in the same solution, separate them from each other; give the characteristic reaction for each.
9. Ten grains of the silver salt of an organic acid give on combustion 6·467 grains of metallic silver; what is the equivalent of the hydrated acid.

$$Ag = 108.$$

10. Write the formulæ of the acids of the first four homologous series $C_n H_{n+1}$. Describe the mode of preparation and the properties of the acid of the first of the series.

J. BLYTH, *Professor*.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FOURTH YEAR.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Describe the origin, course, terminating branches, and anastomoses of the obturator artery; then state the varieties, with respect to its origin, and the important surgical relations which it maintains under such circumstances.
2. Describe the origin, course, relations, and branches of the great gluteal artery.
3. Describe accurately the interarticular cartilages and crucial ligaments of the knee joint.
4. Describe the cremaster muscle.
5. Describe the tunica vaginalis and tunica albuginea testis.
6. What are the parts to be removed, in succession, in order to display

Appendix B. Examination Papers for Scholarships.

the obliqui capitis and recti postici muscles? What are their attachments, relations, and actions?

7. Describe the transverse fissure of the brain.

8. Describe the lumbar plexus of nerves, and mention its branches?

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Give an outline of the experiments performed by M. Bernard on the cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve, and state the conclusions derivable from them.

2. What explanation would you afford as to the cause of the first inspiration at birth?

3. Describe the origin, course, and distribution of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, and state its function.

4. Describe the semilunar ganglia of the sympathetic nerves and their several communications.

5. What is the bone which undergoes the greatest number of changes, so as to present characters peculiar to the different periods of life?

6. Describe the restiform bodies of the medulla oblongata, and state their connexions with other parts of the brain and cord.

7. Describe the fourth ventricle of the brain and its communication with the third.

8. Referring to the importance of ventilation, state the amount of cubic space which you would desire to allot to every patient in the wards of an hospital.

J. H. CORBETT, *Professor.*

SURGERY.

1. Describe when inflammation may be considered as a destructive process, and when as a productive process.

2. Describe, pathologically, the affection called noma.

3. Upon what is pyæmia supposed to depend; and what are its predisposing causes, as recognised in the habits and constitution of the patient, or in the conditions by which he is surrounded?

4. What symptoms are supposed to indicate cancer of the breast a local disease; and what a constitutional disease?

5. How would you reduce a dislocation of the shoulder downwards (or into the axilla) of two months' duration?

6. How would you distinguish superficial from deep-seated inflammation of the eye?

7. How are fractures of bones reduced; and what means are used to prevent a return of their displacement?

8. What are the different methods of performing amputations; how would you amputate the thigh, at its centre, by the circular method: and how by the double flap? Describe the advantages and disadvantages of each method.

WILLIAM TANNER, *Professor.*

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. What changes can be effected in the composition of the blood by therapeutical agents?

2. What changes do medicinal substances undergo in the mouth? what in the stomach?

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

3. Contrast the therapeutical value of arsenic with that of quinine in the treatment of intermittent fever.

4. When are diuretics, when diaphoretics, to be had recourse to for the removal of dropsical effusions?

5. Give a general outline of the classification, action, and uses of Tonics.

6. Compare the therapeutical uses of hyosciamus with those of opium.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

MIDWIFERY.

1. Enumerate the different structures in the generative organs, both internal and external, of the male of the human subject, which are the analogues of those in the female; giving shortly your reasons in each case for considering them so.

2. What is the commonly received theoretical duration of pregnancy in the human female? What is the average *observed* duration under ordinary circumstances; and what, when counted from a single known fœtus? Do these last instances give the real duration of pregnancy; and if not, why not? If a woman's confinement should not take place till eleven months after her last menstruation, how would you explain the fact?

3. A woman, nearly come to the full period of her second pregnancy, has had severe pains during the last twelve hours. A vaginal examination discovers the sphincter to be in its usual condition; the vagina roomy, and with little secretion; os uteri soft and yielding, but high up. What is your view of the case; and what treatment would you propose?

4. From what causes in the progress of a labour hitherto natural, is the forehead found to descend unduly? By what signs is the irregularity to be recognised; and how is it remedied? In case of not succeeding, what course would you adopt?

5. In an arm presentation, the membranes have recently given way; the right hand of the child has descended into the vagina, with its palm facing towards the pubic symphysis of the mother. Detail the steps of your operation to turn the child; stating also which hand you would introduce, and why?

6. When, and in what cases of hemorrhage is the use of the plug indicated; and how would you use it? Describe its mode of action, and the benefits to be expected from its use.

J. R. HARVEY, A.B., M.D., *Professor.*

PATHOLOGY.

1. Explain the formation of gall-stones—their composition and shape.

2. What is the alteration of the urine in gout and in rheumatism? What is the effect of each of these diseases on the joints affected?

3. What are emboli and phlebolites? Explain their formation, and the injuries resulting from them.

4. Abscesses arise in the lungs in one case of phlebites—in the liver in another—why? What is the difficulty of explaining the existence of abscesses in the superficial parts of the body in a case of phlebites?

5. How does secondary cancer arise?

6. Describe tubercle as it appears in the membranes of the brain, in the lungs, and in the lymphatic glands.

7. Describe the appearances of the bronchial tubes and surrounding lung in so-called cirrhosis of the lung.

8. What is the natural cure in aneurism and in hemorrhages?

9. Anasarca confined to one thigh, or to both the lower extremities—or to the face and neck—or to the whole surface of the body—depends in each case on different causes—state these causes.

D. C. O'Connor, *Professor*.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE THIRD YEAR.

Anatomy and Physiology.

1. What is the composition of the expired air, as contrasted with the atmospheric?

2. By what means is the temperature of the body maintained and regulated?

3. Mention the relative proportions of fibrin and albumen, in the normal state of the blood.

4. How has the substance termed protein been obtained?

5. What experiments have been instituted, with a view to determine the functions of the superior and inferior laryngeal nerves?

6. Describe the superior maxillary nerve, and trace the nervous twigs to the teeth of the upper jaw.

7. Describe the olfactory nerves, and state how their function has been determined.

8. Describe the mucous membrane of the stomach, and the peptic glands or follicles.

Practical Anatomy.

1. Describe the several meningeal arteries.

2. Describe the attachments and relations of the falx cerebri and the tentorium cerebelli.

3. How are the venæ magnæ Galeni formed, and where do they terminate?

4. Describe the cavernous sinuses, and mention the several parts in relation with them.

5. Describe the attachments and relations of the flexor pollicis longus muscle.

6. Describe the spermatic artery, and mention the course of the vas deferens.

7. Describe the attachments and relations to muscles, vessels, and nerves of the supinator radii longus muscle.

8. Describe the arteria innominata.

J. H. Corbett, *Professor*.

Materia Medica.

1. Give the tests by which quinine, cinchonine, and quinidine, are distinguished from each other, particularizing the simplest and most certain.

2. Compare the physiological action of quinine with that of iron.

3. Describe the physical and chemical properties of iodide of potassium, its adulterations and their tests, physiological action, therapeutical applications, dose and administration.

4. Same of acetate of lead.

5. Mention the ordinary adulterations of pulvis ferri, and the modes of detecting them.

6. Give the Latin name, natural family, active principle, action, uses, preparations, doses, and modes of administration of henbane.

Purcell O'Leary, *Professor*.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Appendix B.

Examination Papers for Scholarships.

Anatomy and Physiology.

1. State the composition of the liquor sanguinis.
2. Contrast the elastic with the contractile property.
3. Describe the relations, structure, and functions of the œsophagus.
4. Mention the properties of white fibrous tissue, and the places in which we find it.
5. Describe the microscopic features of yellow fibrous tissue.
6. State the position, structure, and function of the ileo-cœcal valve.
7. Describe the investment of the bones, its nature and offices.
8. Mention the ordinary classification of the joints, and give an example of each form of articulation.

J. H. Corbett, *Professor.*

Physics.

1. A heavy body is suspended by a fixed point. State the conditions under which its equilibrium will be stable, unstable, or neutral.
2. How is the second law of motion proved by means of Attwood's machine?
3. What is the weight of aqueous vapour existing in 1,000 cubic feet of air, the elastic force of the vapour being ·55 inches of mercury, its temperature 62°, and absolute density ·622? A cubic foot of air at temperature 60°, and pressure 30 inches, weighs 536 grains.
4. Six fluid ounces of alcohol, specific gravity ·936, being mixed with 10 fluid ounces, specific gravity ·827, what is the specific gravity of the mixture?
5. Explain the principle of the stereoscope.
6. What is the distinction between uniaxal and biaxal crystals?
7. Describe the method of using the gold-leaf electroscope, and explain the principle of its action.
8. How is electricity derived from heat?

Botany.

1, 2, 3. Compare the structure of the fruit with that of the flower from which it has been developed, in the orders *Cruciferæ*, *Umbelliferæ*, and *Compositæ*, respectively.

4. Describe, with precision and brevity, the flower of any Thalamifiorous plant with which you are well acquainted, stating its several characters in their proper order.

5. Define the terms 'pinnate,' 'trifoliate,' 'dentate,' 'stipulate,' and 'verticillate,' as applied to leaves.

Zoölogy.

1. Briefly compare the digestive apparatus of Mammals with that of Birds.
2. What families of hoofed quadrupeds have the toes even in number?
3. Point out the homologies of the paired locomotive appendages in a Spider, Scorpion, or any of the higher *Arachnida*.
4. Give a general account of the structural relations of the nervous system in the typical *Mollusca*.
5. Define the class *Infusoria*.

J. Reay Greene, *Professor.*

AppendixC.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

APPENDIX C.

SELECTION OF PAPERS used at the SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

GREEK.—THIRD YEAR.

Translate :—

(A). PLATO—*The Republic*, Book VI., 509.

Ὥσπερ τοίνυν γραμμὴν δίχα τετμημένην λαβὼν ἄνισα τμήματα, πάλιν τέμνε ἑκάτερον τμῆμα ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, τό τε τοῦ ὁρωμένου γένους καὶ τὸ τοῦ νοουμένου, καί σοι ἔσται σαφηνείᾳ καὶ ἀσαφείᾳ πρὸς ἄλληλα ἐν μὲν τῷ ὁρωμένῳ τὸ μὲν ἕτερον τμῆμα εἰκόνες. λέγω δὲ τὰς εἰκόνας πρῶτον μὲν τὰς σκιάς, ἔπειτα τὰ ἐν τοῖς ὕδασι φαντάσματα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ὅσα πυκνά τε καὶ λεῖα καὶ φανὰ ξυνέστηκε, καὶ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον, εἰ κατανοεῖς. Ἀλλα κατανοῶ. Τὸ τοίνυν ἕτερον τίθει, ᾧ τοῦτο ἔοικε, τά τε περὶ ἡμᾶς ζῶα καὶ πᾶν τὸ φυτευτὸν καὶ τὸ σκευαστὸν ὅλον γένος. Τίθημι, ἔφη. Ἦ καὶ ἐθέλοις ἂν αὐτὸ φάναι, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, διῃρῆσθαι ἀληθείᾳ τε καὶ μή, ὡς τὸ δοξαστὸν πρὸς τὸ γνωστόν, οὕτω τὸ ὁμοιωθὲν πρὸς τὸ ᾧ ὡμοιώθη; Ἔγωγ', ἔφη, καὶ μάλα. Σκόπει δὴ αὖ καὶ τὴν τοῦ νοητοῦ τομὴν ᾗ τμητέον. Πῇ; Ἧι τὸ μὲν αὐτοῦ τοῖς τότε τμηθεῖσιν ὡς εἰκόσι χρωμένη ψυχὴ ζητεῖν ἀναγκάζεται ἐξ ὑποθέσεων, οὐκ ἐπ' ἀρχὴν πορευομένη, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τελευτήν, τὸ δ' αὖ ἕτερον [τὸ] ἐπ' ἀρχὴν ἀνυπόθετον ἐξ ὑποθέσεως ἰοῦσα καὶ ἄνευ ὧνπερ ἐκεῖνο εἰκόνων αὐτοῖς εἴδεσι δι' αὐτῶν τὴν μέθοδον ποιουμένη.

1. Comment on any peculiarities of construction in this passage, and suggest any variations in the reading.
2. Distinguish between *τμῆμα* and *τομή*, *γράμμα* and *γραμμή*.

Translate :—

(B). ARISTOPHANES—*Ranæ.*

*ὦ Νυκτὸς κελαινοφαὴς
ὄρφνα, τίνα μοι δύστανον ὄνειρον
πέμπεις ἐξ ἀφανοῦς, Ἀΐδα πρόπολον,
ψυχὰν ἄψυχον ἔχοντα, μελαίνας!
Νυκτὸς παῖδα,
φρικώδη δεινὰν ὄψιν,
μελανονεκυείμονα,
φόνια φόνια δερκόμενον,
μεγάλους ὄνυχας ἔχοντα.
ἀλλά μοι ἀμφίπολοι λύχνον ἅψατε
κάλπισί τ' ἐκ ποταμῶν δρόσον ἄρατε, θερμετε δ' ὕδωρ,
ὡς ἂν θεῖον ὄνειφον ἀποκλύσω.
ἰὼ πόντιε δαῖμον,
τοῦτ' ἐκεῖν'· ἰὼ ξύνοικοι,
τάδε τέρα θεάσασθε. τὸν ἀλεκτρυόνα μου συναρπάσασα
φρούδη Γλύκη.
Νύμφαι ὀρεσσίγονοι,
α' Μανία, ξύλλαβε.
ἐγὼ δ' ἁ τάλαινα
προσέχουσ' ἔτυχον ἐμαυτῆς*

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

ἔργοισι, λίνου μεστὸν ἄτρακτον
εἱειειειλίσσουσα χεροῖν,
κλωστῆρα ποιοῦσ', ὅπως
κνεφαῖος εἰς ἀγορὰν
φέρουσ' ἀποδοίμαν·
ὁ δ' ἀνέπτατ' ἀνέπτατ ἐς αἰθέρα
κουφοτάταις πτερύγων ἀκμαῖς·
ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχε' ἄχεα κατέλιπε,
δάκρυα δάκρυά τ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων
ἔβαλον ἔβαλον ἁ τλάμων.
ἀλλ', ὦ Κρῆτες, Ἴδας τέκνα,
τὰ τόξα τε λαβόντες ἐπαμύνατε,
τὰ κῶλά τ' ἀμπάλλετε, κυκλούμενοι τὴν οἰκίαν.
ἅμα δὲ Δίκτυννα παῖς Ἄρτεμις καλὰ
τὰς κυνίσκας ἔχουσ' ἐλθέτω
διὰ δόμων πανταχῆ.
σὺ δ', ὦ Διός, διπύρους ἀνέχουσα
λαμπάδας ὀξυτάταιν χειροῖν, Ἑκάτα, παράφηνον
ἐς Γλύκης, ὅπως ἂν
εἰσελθοῦσα φωράσω.

1. What peculiarities of Euripides are ridiculed in this *monody*? Explain this term, and translate and explain εἶτ' ἀνέτρεφον μονῳδίαις, Κησιφῶντα μιγνύς.

2. What appears to have been the origin of Greek comedy, and among what people did it first assume a regular shape? Give a brief account of its first introduction into Attica, and of the successive stages through which it passed until its final extinction.

Translate :—

(C). EURIPIDES—*Bacchæ*, vv. 519–555.

Ἀχελῴου θύγατερ, στρ.
πότνι' εὐπάρθενε Δίρκα,
σὺ γὰρ ἐν σαῖς ποτε παγαῖς
τὸ Διὸς βρέφος ἔλαβες,
ὅτε μηρῷ πυρὸς ἐξ ἀ-
θανάτου Ζεὺς ὁ τεκὼν ἥρ-
πασέ νιν, τάδ' ἀναβοάσας·
ἴθι, Διθύραμβ', ἐμὰν ἄρ-
σενα τάνδε βᾶθι νηδύν·
ἀναφαίνω σε τόδ', ὦ Βάκ-
χιε, Θήβαις ὀνομάζειν.
σὺ δέ μ', ὦ μάκαιρα Δίρκα,
στεφανηφόρους ἀπωθεῖ
θιάσους ἔχουσαν ἐν σοί.
τί μ' ἀναίνει; τί με φεύγεις;
ἔτι, ναὶ τὰν βοτρυώδη
Διονύσου χάριν οἴνας,
ἔτι σοι τοῦ Βρομίου μελήσει.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

ἀναφαίνει χθόνιον ἀντ.
γένος, ἐκφύν τε δράκοντός
ποτε, Πενθεύς, ὃν Ἐχίων
ἐφύτευσε χθόνιος,
ἀγριωπὸν τέρας, οὐ φῶ-
τα βρότειον, φόνιον δ' ὥσ-
τε γίγαντ' ἀντίπαλον θεοῖς·
ὃς ἐμὲ βρόχοισι, τὰν τοῦ
Βρομίου, τάχα ξυνάψει,
τὸν ἐμὸν δ' ἐντὸς ἔχει δώ-
ματος ἤδη θιασώταν
σκοτίαισι κρυπτὸν εἱρκταῖς.
ἐσορᾷς τάδ', ὦ Διὸς παῖ
Διόνυσε, σοὺς προφήτας
ἐν ἁμίλλαισιν ἀνάγκας;
μόλε, χρυσῶπα τινάσσων 553
ἀνὰ θύρσον κατ' Ὄλυμπον,
φονίου δ' ἀνδρὸς ὕβριν κατάσχες.

1. (*a*) Explain the expressions Ἀχελῴου θύγατερ and ἐν σαῖς παγαῖς ἔλαβες. (*b*) Discuss the derivation of Διθύραμβος. (*c*) Explain the construction of ἀναφαίνω σε τόδ' Θήβαις ὀνομάζειν. (*d*) Translate vv. 553-4 with the various readings, τινάσσων, ἄνα,—κατ' Ὀλύμπου.

2. Explain the mythological allusions in the extract.

GREEK.—SECOND YEAR.

Translate :—

(A). PLATO—*Protagoras.*

τίνα οὖν ἀμήχανος συμφορὰ καθαιρεῖ ἐν πλοίου ἀρχῇ; δῆλον ὅτι οὐ τὸν ἰδιώτην· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἰδιώτης ἀεὶ καθῄρηται· ὥσπερ οὖν οὐ τὸν κείμενόν τις ἂν καταβάλοι, ἀλλὰ τὸν μὲν ἑστῶτά ποτε καταβάλοι ἄν τις, ὥστε κείμενον ποιῆσαι, τὸν δὲ κείμενον οὔ, οὕτω καὶ τὸν εὐμήχανον ὄντα ποτὲ ἀμήχανος ἂν συμφορὰ καθέλοι, τὸν δὲ ἀεὶ ἀμήχανον ὄντα οὔ· καὶ τὸν κυβερνήτην μέγας χειμὼν ἐπιπεσὼν ἀμήχανον ἂν ποιήσειε, καὶ γεωργὸν χαλεπὴ ὥρα ἐπελθοῦσα ἀμήχανον ἂν θείη, καὶ ἰατρὸν ταὐτὰ ταῦτα. τῷ μὲν γὰρ ἐσθλῷ ἐγχωρεῖ κακῷ γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ καὶ παρ' ἄλλου ποιητοῦ μαρτυρεῖται τοῦ εἰπόντος

αὐτὰρ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς τοτὲ μὲν κακός, ἄλλοτε δ' ἐσθλός·

τῷ δὲ κακῷ οὐκ ἐγχωρεῖ γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ εἶναι ἀνάγκη· ὥστε τὸν μὲν εὐμήχανον καὶ σοφὸν καὶ ἀγαθὸν ἐπειδὰν ἀμήχανος συμφορὰ καθέλῃ, οὐκ ἔστι μὴ οὐ κακὸν ἔμμεναι· σὺ δὲ φῄς, ὦ Πιττακέ, χαλεπὸν ἐσθλὸν ἔμμεναι· τὸ δ' ἐστὶ γενέσθαι μὲν χαλεπόν, δυνατὸν δὲ [ἐσθλόν], ἔμμεναι δὲ ἀδύνατον·

πράξας [μὲν] γὰρ εὖ πᾶς ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός,
κακὸς δ' εἰ κακῶς.

τίς οὖν εἰς γράμματα ἀγαθὴ πρᾶξίς ἐστι, καὶ τίς ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν ποιεῖ εἰς γράμματα; δῆλον ὅτι ἡ τούτων μάθησις. τίς δὲ εὐπραγία ἀγαθὸν ἰατρὸν ποιεῖ; δῆλον ὅτι ἡ τῶν καμνόντων τῆς θεραπείας μάθησις. κακὸς δὲ κακῶς· τίς οὖν ἂν κακὸς ἰατρὸς γένοιτο; δῆλον ὅτι ᾧ πρῶτον μὲν ὑπάρχει ἰατρῷ

εἶναι, ἔπειτα ἀγαθῷ ἰατρῷ· οὗτος γὰρ ἂν καὶ κακὸς γένοιτο· ἡμεῖς δὲ οἱ ἰατρικῆς ἰδιῶται οὐκ ἄν ποτε γενοίμεθα κακῶς πράξαντες οὔτε ἰατροὶ οὔτε τέκτονες οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν τῶν τοιούτων· ὅστις δὲ μὴ ἰατρὸς ἂν γένοιτο κακῶς πράξας, δῆλον ὅτι οὐδὲ κακὸς ἰατρός.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

1. Point out the general distinction between *οὐ* and *μὴ*, and between the constructions with *οὐ μή* and *μὴ οὐ*; illustrating by reference to the foregoing extract.

Translate into Greek :—

(*a*) "No one is free who does not control himself."
(*b*) "Clearchus then scarcely escaped being stoned."
(*c*) "The wicked you will certainly never make better."

2. (*a*) Explain the formula *τὸ δ' ἔστι*. (*b*) *κακὸς δ' εἰ κακῶς—κακὸς δὲ κακῶς*. How do you account for the variation here? (*c*) What two words are opposed to *ἰδιώτης*, in the two senses in which it is used in this passage?

Translate :—

(B). Euripides—*Bacchæ*, vv. 1035–1073.

ἐπεὶ θεράπνας τῆσδε Θηβαίας χθονὸς
λιπόντες ἐξέβημεν Ἀσωποῦ ῥοάς,
λέπας Κιθαιρώνειον εἰσεβάλλομεν,
Πενθεύς τε κἀγώ, δεσπότῃ γὰρ εἱπόμην,
ξένος θ' ὃς ἡμῖν πομπὸς ἦν θεωρίας.
πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ποιηρὸν ἵζομεν νάπος,
τά τ' ἐκ ποδῶν σιγηλὰ καὶ γλώσσης ἄπο
σῴζοντες, ὡς ὁρῷμεν οὐχ ὁρώμενοι.
ἦν δ' ἄγκος ἀμφίκρημνον, ὕδασι διάβροχον,
πεύκαισι συσκιάζον, ἔνθα Μαινάδες
καθῆντ' ἔχουσαι χεῖρας ἐν τερπνοῖς πόνοις.
αἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν θύρσον ἐκλελοιπότα
κισσῷ κομήτην αὖθις ἐξανέστεφον·
αἱ δ' ἐκλιποῦσαι ποικίλ' ὡς πῶλοι ζυγὰ
βακχεῖον ἀντέκλαζον ἀλλήλαις μέλος.
Πενθεὺς δ' ὁ τλήμων θῆλυν οὐχ ὁρῶν ὄχλον
ἔλεξε τοιάδ'· ὦ ξέν', οὗ μὲν ἕσταμεν,
οὐκ ἐξικνοῦμαι Μαινάδων ὄσσοις μόθων·
ὄχθον δ' ἐπεμβὰς ἢ ἐλάτην ὑψαύχενα
ἴδοιμ' ἂν ὀρθῶς Μαινάδων αἰσχρουργίαν.
τοὐντεῦθεν ἤδη τοῦ ξένου [τι] θαῦμ' ὁρῶ·
λαβὼν γὰρ ἐλάτης οὐράνιον ἄκρον κλάδον
κατῆγεν, ἦγεν, ἦγεν εἰς μέλαν πέδον·
κυκλοῦτο δ' ὥστε τόξον ἢ κυρτὸς τροχὸς
τόρνῳ γραφόμενος, περιφορὰν ἕλκει δρόμον·
ὣς κλῶν' ὄρειον ὁ ξένος χεροῖν ἄγων
ἔκαμπτεν εἰς γῆν, ἔργματ' οὐχὶ θνητὰ δρῶν.
Πενθέα δ' ἱδρύσας ἐλατίνων ὄζων ἔπι,
ὀρθὸν μεθίει διὰ χερῶν βλάστημ' ἄνω
ἀτρέμα, φυλάσσων μὴ ἀναχαιτίσειέ νιν.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

ὀρθὴ δ' ἐς ὀρθὸν αἰθέρ' ἐστηρίζετο
ἔχουσα νώτοις δεσπότην ἐφήμενον.
ὤφθη δε μᾶλλον ἢ κατεῖδε Μαινάδας·
ὅσον γὰρ οὔπω δῆλος ἦν θάσσων ἄνω,
καὶ τὸν ξένον μὲν οὐκέτ' εἰσορᾶν παρῆν,
ἐκ δ' αἰθέρος φωνή τις, ὡς μὲν εἰκάσαι
Διόνυσος, ἀνεβόησεν· ὦ νεάνιδες,
ἄγω τὸν ὑμᾶς κἀμὲ τἀμά τ' ὄργια
γέλων τιθέμενον· ἀλλὰ τιμωρεῖσθέ νιν.

1. Explain the following constructions :—(*a*) τὰ τ' ἐκ ποδῶν σιγηλα καὶ γλώσσης ἀπὸ σώζοντες. (*b*) ποιηρὸν ἵζομεν νάπος. (*c*) θύρσον κίσσῳ κωμήτην ἐξανέστεφον. (*d*) οὐκ ἐξιχνοῦμαι Μαινάδων ὅσον μόθων. (*e*) ὅσον οὔπω δῆλος ἦν. (*f*) δέδοκται τλήμονες φυγαί, v. 1344.
2. Notice a various reading in the first line of this extract.
3. Explain its topographical allusions.

GREEK.—FIRST YEAR.

Translate :—

(A). DEMOSTHENES—*Olynthiac Orations*, B (Γ), θ'.

καίτοι σκέψασθε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἅ τις ἂν κεφάλαια εἰπεῖν ἔχοι τῶν τ' ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων ἔργων καὶ τῶν ἐφ' ὑμῶν. ἔσται δὲ βραχὺς καὶ γνώριμος ὑμῖν ὁ λόγος· οὐ γὰρ ἀλλοτρίοις ὑμῖν χρωμένοις παραδείγμασιν, ἀλλ οἰκείοις, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εὐδαίμοσιν ἔξεστι γενέσθαι. ἐκεῖνοι τοίνυν, οἷς οὐκ ἐχαρίζονθ' οἱ λέγοντες οὐδ' ἐφίλουν αὐτοὺς ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς οὗτοι νῦν, πέντε μὲν καὶ τετταράκοντα ἔτη τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἦρξαν ἑκόντων, πλείω δ' ἢ μύρια τάλαντα εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἀνήγαγον, ὑπήκουε δὲ ὁ ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἔχων αὐτοῖς βασιλεύς, ὥσπερ ἐστὶ προσῆκον βάρβαρον Ἕλλησι, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ καλὰ καὶ πεζῇ καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες ἔστησαν τρόπαια αὐτοὶ στρατευόμενοι, μόνοι δὲ ἀνθρώπων κρείττω τὴν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις δόξαν τῶν φθονούντων κατέλιπον. ἐπὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἦσαν τοιοῦτοι· ἐν δὲ τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν θεάσασθε ὁποῖοι ἔν τε τοῖς κοινοῖς καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις. δημοσίᾳ μὲν τοίνυν οἰκοδομήματα καὶ κάλλη τοιαῦτα καὶ τοσαῦτα κατεσκεύασαν ἡμῖν ἱερῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τούτοις ἀναθημάτων, ὥστε μηδενὶ τῶν ἐπιγιγνομένων ὑπερβολὴν λελεῖφθαι· ἰδίᾳ δ' οὕτω σώφρονες ἦσαν καὶ σφόδρα ἐν τῷ τῆς πολιτείας ἤθει μένοντες ὥστε τὴν Ἀριστείδου καὶ τὴν Μιλτιάδου καὶ τῶν τότε λαμπρῶν οἰκίαν εἴ τις ἄρα οἶδεν ὑμῶν ὁποία ποτ' ἐστὶν, ὁρᾷ τῆς τοῦ γείτονος οὐδὲν σεμνοτέραν οὖσαν· οὐ γὰρ εἰς περιουσίαν ἐπράττετο αὐτοῖς τὰ τῆς πόλεως, ἀλλὰ τὸ κοινὸν αὔξειν ἕκαστος ᾤετο δεῖν.

1. Name the following tenses, and explain their formation :—ἀνήγαγον, ἔστησαν, κατέλιπον, θεάσασθε, λελεῖφθαι, αὔξειν, ᾤετο, κατεσκεύασαν.
2. Parse the following words :—εὐδαιμόσιν, ἔτη, πλείω, προσῆκον, βάρβαρον, Ἕλλησι, κρείττω, πεζῇ, δημοσίᾳ.
3. Derive παράδειγμα, εὐδαίμων, τρόπαιον, προσήκειν, σώφρων, περιουσία.
4. Explain the historical allusions in the extract.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Translate :—

(B). EURIPIDES—*Ion*, vv. 247–274.

ΚΡΕΟΥΣΑ. ὦ ξένε, τὸ μὲν σὸν οὐκ ἀπαιδεύτως ἔχει
εἰς θαύματ' ἐλθεῖν δακρύων ἐμῶν πέρι·
ἐγω δ' ἰδοῦσα τούσδ' Ἀπόλλωνος δόμους
μνήμην παλαιὰν ἀνεμετρησάμην τινά·
οἴκοι δὲ τὸν νοῦν ἔσχον ἐνθάδ' οὖσά περ.
ὦ τλήμονες γυναῖκες· ὦ τολμήματα
θεῶν. τί δῆτα; ποῖ δίκην ἀνοίσομεν,
εἰ τῶν κρατούντων ἀδικίαις ὀλούμεθα;
ΙΩΝ. τί χρῆμ' ἀνερεύνητα δυσθυμεῖ, γύναι;
ΚΡ. οὐδέν· μεθῆκα τόξα· τἀπὶ τῷδε δὲ
ἐγώ τε σιγῶ καὶ σὺ μὴ φρόντιζ' ἔτι.
ΙΩΝ. τίς δ' εἶ; πόθεν γῆς ἦλθες; ἐκ ποίου πατρὸς
πέφυκας; ὄνομα τί σε καλεῖν ἡμᾶς χρεών;
ΚΡ. Κρέουσα μέν μοι τοὔνομ', ἐκ δ' Ἐρεχθέως
πέφυκα, πατρὶς γῆ δ' Ἀθηναίων πόλις.
ΙΩΝ. ὦ κλεινὸν οἰκοῦσ' ἄστυ γενναίων τ' ἄπο
τραφεῖσα πατέρων, ὥς σε θαυμάζω, γύναι.
ΚΡ. τοσαῦτα κεὐτυχοῦμεν, ὦ ξέν', οὐ πέρα.
ΙΩΝ. πρὸς θεῶν ἀληθῶς, ὡς μεμύθευται βροτοῖς,
ΚΡ. τί χρῆμ' ἐρωτᾷς, ὦ ξέν'; ἐκμαθεῖν θέλω.
ΙΩΝ. ἐκ γῆς πατρός σου πρόγονος ἔβλαστεν πατήρ;
ΚΡ. Ἐριχθόνιός γε· τὸ δὲ γένος μ' οὐκ ὠφελεῖ.
ΙΩΝ. ἦ καί σφ' Ἀθάνα γῆθεν ἐξανείλετο;
ΚΡ. εἰς παρθένους γε χεῖρας, οὐ τεκοῦσά νιν.
ΙΩΝ. δίδωσι δ', ὥσπερ ἐν γραφῇ νομίζεται;
ΚΡ. Κέκροπός γε σῴζειν παισὶν οὐχ ὁρώμενον.
ΙΩΝ. ἤκουσα λῦσαι παρθένους τεῦχος θεᾶς.
ΚΡ. τοιγὰρ θανοῦσαι σκόπελον ᾕμαξαν πέτρας.

1. Explain the following constructions :—(*a*) τὸ σὸν οὐκ ἀπαιδεύτως ἔχει. (*b*) ποῖ δίκην ἀνοίσομεν. (*c*) τι χρῆμα, v. 255. (*d*) τἀπὶ τῷδε (*e*) πόθεν γῆς. (*f*) ὄνομα τί σε καλεῖν.

2. Accentuate the following words, and state your reasons :—τιμα (3rd pers. pres. tense)—ἐτιμα—ἀφικου—εἰδεναι—κατα (=καὶ εἶτα).

3. State accurately the laws of Iambic trimeter verse.

DR. RYALL, *Professor.*

EXTRA AND THIRD YEAR'S LATIN CLASS.

Translate into Latin lyrics :—

When Music, heavenly maid, was young,
While yet in early Greece she sung,
The Passions oft, to hear her shell,
Throng'd around her magic cell,
Exulting, trembling, raging, fainting,
Possess'd beyond the muse's painting;
By turns they felt the glowing mind
Disturb'd, delighted, rais'd, refin'd.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Till once, 'tis said, when all were fir'd,
Fill'd with fury, rapt, inspir'd,
From the supporting myrtles round
They snatch'd her instruments of sound,
And as they oft had heard apart
Sweet lessons of her forceful art,
Each, for madness rul'd the hour,
Would prove his own expressive power.

EXTRA AND THIRD YEAR'S LATIN CLASS.

Translate :—

CICERO—*Ad Atticum*, I., 18.

Est autem C. Herennius quidam tribunus pl., quem tu fortasse ne nosti quidem—tametsi potes nosse : tribulis enim tuus est et Sextus, pater eius, numos vobis dividere solebat :—is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, idemque fert, ut universus populus in campo Martio suffragium de re Clodii ferat. Hunc ego accepi in senatu, ut soleo, sed nihil est illo homine lentius. Metellus est consul egregius et nos amat, sed imminuit auctoritatem suam, quod habet dicis causa promulgatum illud idem de Clodio. Auli autem filius, o di immortales ! quam ignavus ac sine animo miles ! quam dignus, qui Palicano, sicut facit, os ad male audiendum cotidie praebeat ! Agraria autem promulgata est a Flavio, sane levis eadem fere, quae fuit Plotia. Sed interea *πολιτικὸς ἀνὴρ οὐδ' ὄναρ* quisquam inveniri potest. Qui poterat, familiaris noster—sic est enim : volo te hoc scire—Pompeius togulam illam pictam silentio tuetur suam. Crassus verbum nullum contra gratiam. Caeteros iam nosti : qui ita sunt stulti, ut amissa re publica piscinas suas fore salvas sperare videantur.

PLAUTUS—*Captivi*, Act III., Sc. I., v. 9.

Ilicet parasiticae arti maxumam in malam crucem :
Ita iuuentus iam ridiculos inopes ab se segregat.
Nil morantur iam Lacones imi supselli uiros,
Plagipatidas, quibus sunt uerba sine penu et pecunia.
Eos requirunt, qui, lubenter quom ederint, reddant domi.
Ipsi opsonant, quae parasitorum ante erat prouincia.
Ipsi de foro tam aperto capite ad lenones eunt,
Quam in tribu sontis aperto capite condemnant reos,
Neque ridiculos iam terunci faciunt. Sese omnes amant.
Nam uti dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adulescentis in foro :
"Saluete" inquam : "quo imus una ad prandium ?" atque illi tacent.
"Quis ait 'hoc' aut quis profitetur ?" inquam : quasi muti silent,
Neque me rident, "ubi cenamus [hodie] ?" inquam atque illi abnuont.

1. Name some of the Greek authors whom Cicero quotes in this book, and give an account of their writings.
2. Relate the life of Cicero between the end of his consulate and his return from exile.
3. Give the names of the extant plays of Plautus. What are the archaic forms of *sum* used by him ?
4. How was Salus represented ?
5. Narrate briefly the history of Samos, with references to the ancient authorities for this subject.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Translate into Latin :—

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. A wise man should give a just attention to both of them, so far as they may tend to the improvement of one and the diminution of the other. Plutarch has written an essay on the benefits which a man may receive from his enemies; and, among the good fruits of enmity, mentions this in particular, that by the reproaches which it casts upon us we see the worst side of ourselves, and open our eyes to several blemishes and defects in our lives and conversations which we should not have observed without the help of such ill-natured monitors.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS.

Translate :—

TACITUS—*Annals*, Book II., c. 71.

Caesar paulisper ad spem erectus, dein fesso corpore, ubi finis aderat, adsistentes amicos in hunc modum adloquitur: "si fato concederem, justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod me parentibus liberis patriae intra iuventam praematuro exitu rapereut. Nunc scelere Pisonis et Plancinae interceptus ultimas preces pectoribus vestris relinquo: referatis patri ac fratri, quibus acerbitatibus dilaceratus, quibus insidiis circumventus miserrimam vitam pessima morte finierim. Si quos spes meae, si quos propinquus sanguis; etiam quos invidia erga viventem movebat, inlacrimabunt, quondam florentem et tot bellorum superstitem muliebri fraude cecidisse. Erit vobis locus querendi apud senatum, invocandi leges. Non hoc praecipuum amicorum munus est, prosequi defunctum ignavo questu, sed quae voluerit meminisse, quae mandaverit exsequi. Flebunt Germanicum etiam ignoti: vindicabitis vos, si me potius quam fortunam meam fovebatis."

1. Draw the character of Germanicus.
2. Give an account of the Duilian column and inscription.
3. Describe accurately the situation of Myrina, Sardis, Artaxata, Perinthus, and Colophon.
4. Tacitus mentions the assistance afforded by Tiberius to the cities of Asia which had suffered from an earthquake. How may his statements be corroborated?
5. Explain some allusions to the history of Republican Rome which occur in this book.

Translate into Latin :—

That opinion of yours, which is injurious to us, must be rooted up out of your mind. That Rupilius, who for so many years had sat at the helm of the state, had fled away secretly. Let those, therefore, to whom we all owe our lives, be buried with military honours. Will, therefore, that Lucilius, who is prepared for his fate, whatever it may be, fly away secretly? You are, therefore, driving from the helm of the state those to whom both you and I owe our lives. The general who had so often saved the state, was suffered by his fellow-citizens to be deprived of burial.

Ovid describes the palace of Fame as situated in the very centre of the universe, and perforated with so many windows and avenues as gave her the sight of every thing that was done in the heavens, in the earth, and

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

in the sea. The structure of it was contrived in so admirable a manner, that it echoed every word which was spoken in the whole compass of nature; so that the palace, says the poet, was always filled with a confused hubbub of low dying sounds, the voices being almost spent and worn out, before they arrived at this general rendezvous of speeches and whispers.

Translate :—

VIRGIL—*Æneid* IX., 126–145.

At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit;
Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro:
"Troianos haec monstra petunt; his Iuppiter ipse
Auxilium solitum cripuit, non tela neque ignes
Exspectant Rutulos. Ergo maria invia Teucris,
Nec spes ulla fugae; rerum pars altera adempta est;
Terra autem in nostris manibus; tot milia, gentes
Arma ferunt Italae. Nil me fatalia terrent,
Si qua Phryges prae se iactant, responsa deorum:
Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva
Fertilis Ausoniae Troës. Sunt et mea contra
Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam exscindere gentem
Coniuge praerepta; nec solos tangit Atridas
Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.
Sed periisse semel satis est; peccare fuisset
Ante satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos
Femineum. Quibus haec medii fiducia valli
Fossarumque morae, leti discrimina parva,
Dant animos. At non viderunt moenia Troiae
Neptuni fabricata manu considere in ignis?"

1. What is your estimate of the character of Virgil as a poet?
2. Give the date of his birth and death.
3. Explain accurately the words *bulla*, *phalerae*, *perculsus*, *crater*, and *sublustris*.
4. Mention and explain some various readings in this book.

Translate into Elegiac verse :—

When Neptune, towering o'er her Adrian wave,
Saw Venice rise, and Ocean's rage enslave.
"Boast as thou wilt of Rome," to Jove he cried,
"Her Rock Tarpeian, and thy Mars her guide!
Yet own, though Tiber lure thee from the seas,
That Mortals reared those walls—Immortals these!

I stood, methought, betwixt earth, seas, and skies,
The whole creation open to my eyes:
In air self-balanc'd hung the globe below,
Where mountains rise, and circling oceans flow;
Here naked rocks and empty wastes were seen;
There towery cities and the forests green.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS.

Translate :—

HORACE—*Satires*, I., 2.

Ambubaiarum collegia, pharmacopolae,
Mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne
Maestum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli :
Quippe benignus erat. Contra hic, ne prodigus esse
Dicatur metuens, inopi dare nolit amico,
Frigus quo duramque famem depellere possit.
Hunc si perconteris, avi cur atque parentis
Praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem,
Omnia conductis coëmens obsonia nummis :
Sordidus atque animi quod parvi nolit haberi,
Respondet. Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis.

LIVY, XXII., 4.

Hannibal quod agri est inter Cortonam urbem Trasumenumque lacum omni clade belli pervastat, quo magis iram hosti ad vindicandas sociorum iniurias acuat. Et iam pervenerant ad loca nata insidiis, ubi maxime montes Cortonenses Trasumenus subit. Via tantum interest perangusta, velut ad id ipsum de industria relicto spatio ; deinde paulo latior patescit campus ; inde colles adsurgunt. Ibi castra in aperto locat, ubi ipse cum Afris modo Hispanisque consideret : Baliares ceteramque levem armaturam post montes circumducit ; equites ad ipsas fauces saltus, tumulis apte tegentibus, locat, ut ubi intrassent Romani, obiecto equitatu clausa omnia lacu ac montibus essent.

1. Trace the route of Horace from Rome to Brundisium.
2. Explain the words *sextarius*, *pœtus*, *scutica*, *emunctus*, and *lutulentus*.
3. Name the most celebrated contemporaries of Horace.
4. Describe the organization of the Roman legion.
5. Give the chief rules for the use of the moods in the *oratio obliqua*, with examples from Livy.

Translate into Latin elegiacs :—

Therefore when I shall have been changed into a thin shade,
And black embers above shall cover my white bones,
Before my pile let Neæra come with her long hair uncombed,
And sad let her weep before my pile.
But let her come accompanied by the grief of her dear mother—
Let this mourn for her son-in-law, let that mourn for her husband.

Translate into Latin :—

That you may be able to die courageously, obey the laws of nature.
He was pretending to be mad, that he might not be banished.
He cries out that it is all over with the army.
You promised that you would send me all the news of the town.
That you may die courageously, live virtuously.
He praises Caius, that he may himself be praised by Caius.

B. LEWIS, *Professor*.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

English Language.

1. What evidence is there to prove the original Celtic occupation of Great Britain and Ireland?
2. For how many years was Britain a province of the Roman Empire?
3. Give a brief account of the Anglo-Saxon invasion.
4. In what parts of the island did the Danes principally settle?
5. What language was introduced into England by the Normans?
6. To what dates was the French language used in schools and in legal pleadings?

Analysis of Sentences.

7. Define the terms *subject nominative*, *predicate nominative*, and *predicate verb*.

Analyse these sentences :—

(*a*) James was killed by the bursting of a cannon.
(*b*) He sat under the shadow of the old yew-tree.
(*c*) The citizens made Whittington mayor.
(*d*) I do not fear to meet danger.
(*e*) He came to see me.

8. Point out any grammatical points worth notice in the following passages :—

(*f*) You ought not walk.
(*g*) And that same eye, whose bend doth awe the world,
Did lose his lustre.
(*h*) He plucked me ope his doublet.
(*l*) And therefore think him as a serpent's egg.

9. Paraphrase and explain the following passages :—

(*m*) Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream;
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council: and the state of a man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an insurrection.

(*n*) But do not stain
The even virtue of an enterprise,
Nor the insuppressible mettle of our spirits,
To think that or our cause or our performance
Did need an oath: when every drop of blood,
That every Roman bears and nobly bears,
Is guilty of a several bastardy,
If he do break the smallest particle
Of any promise that hath passed from him.

(*p*) Here wast thou bayed, brave heart;
Here didst thou fall, and here thy hunters stand,
Signed in thy spoil, and crimsoned in thy death.

(*q*) Then burst his mighty heart,
And, in his mantle muffling up his face,
Even at the base of Pompey's statue,
Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

1. Compare the language and versification of Piers Ploughman with that of Chaucer.

2. Estimate the poetic genius of Chaucer, and paraphrase the following passages :—

(*a*) Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
And palmeres for to seken strange strondes,
To serve halwes couthe in sondry londes;
And specially from every shires ende
Of Englelond to Canterbury they wende,
The holy blisful martyr for to seke,
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were sekeñ.

(*b*) For ther was he nat like a cloisterere,
With thredbare cope, as is a poure scolere,
But he was like a maister or a pope.
Of double worsted was his semicope,
That round was as a belle out of the presse.
Somwhat he lisped for his wantonnesse,
To make his English swete upon his tonge;
And in his harping, whan that he hadde songe,
His eyen twinkeled in his hed aright,
As don the sterres in a frosty night.
This worthy limitour was cleped Huberd.

3. Characterize the poetry of Spenser, and explain the Spenserian stanza.

4. What is the design of the "Faerie Queene?" State the plot of the first book.

5. Explain the allusions in the following passages; and note any remarkable points of thought or expression :—

(*c*) A lovely ladie rode him faire beside,
Upon a lowly asse more white than snow;
Yet she much whiter; but the same did hide
Under a vele, that wimpled was full low.

(*d*) For that olde man of pleasing words had store,
And well could file his tongue, as smooth as glas:
He told of saintes and popes, and evermore
He strowd an Ave-Mary after and before.

(*e*) From her fayre head her fillet she undight,
And layd her stole aside. Her angels face
As the great eye of heaven, shyned bright,
And made a sunshine in the shady place;
Did never mortall eye behold such heavenly grace.

(*f*) But he, my lyon, and my noble lord,
How does he find in cruell hart to hate
Her, that him lov'd, and ever most adord
As the god of my life? Why hath he me abhord?

6. Trace the progress of the drama in England, from its origin to the age of Elizabeth.

7. Compare Shakespeare and Ben Jonson as representatives of schools in dramatic literature.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

8. What are the dates of the folio editions of Shakespeare's works? Give some account of subsequent editions.

9. Characterize the prose style of Bacon, Hooker, and Hobbes.

10. Write a short life of Milton, dividing his literary career into three periods.

11. Consider Dryden as (1) a dramatist, (2) a satirist, and (3) a prose writer.

12. Consider Pope as representing the correct school of poetry. Compare Pope with Chapman and Cowper as a translator of Homer.

HISTORY.

I. *European*:—

1. Describe the policy of Augustus, Diocletian, and Constantine; and estimate their respective influence upon the constitution of the Roman Empire.

2. Sketch the manners and customs of the ancient Germans; and inquire whether the sources of any European institutions can be traced thereto.

3. Narrate the leading events of the Gothic invasion, to the founding of the east and west Gothic kingdoms.

4. Write a short life of Mahomet; and give some account of the Arabian conquests.

5. Trace the Carolingian family from Pepin of Heristall to Charlemagne. Describe the conquests of the latter.

6. Explain the fall of the Carolingian dynasty and the accession of Hugh Capet.

7. Enumerate the principal events in the First and Second Crusades.

8. What was the claim of Edward III. to the throne of France?

9. What were the provisions of the treaty of Bretigni?

10. Sketch the characters of Louis XI. and Charles Duke of Burgundy.

II. *English*:—

11. Review the Anglo-Saxon constitution.

12. Estimate the results of the Norman Conquest.

13. Explain the nature of the Feudal System as introduced by William the Conqueror.

14. Describe the contest between King John and the Barons. What constitutional principles were asserted in Magna Charta?

15. Mention the leading events in the reign of Henry III.

16. What constitutional principle was established in the reign of Edward I.?

17. What was the policy of James I. in reference to the Wars of the Reformation in Europe, and the affairs of the Palatinate?

18. Describe the struggle between Charles I. and his Parliament.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor*.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Translate into French or Italian:—

Fox How, February 5, 1837.

We are going away to-morrow morning, and it is now past ten o'clock; yet I know not when I can sit down to write so peacefully, as I can in this last hour of our last day's sojourn at this most dear and most beautiful home. Thank you very much for your letter. I will not revive matters of dispute; what, if spoken, would be known at once to be half in joke, seems in writing to be all meant in sober earnest; and therefore our discussions shall wait till that day, which, I trust, will yet arrive, when we may again meet, and introduce some of our children to each other. A life of peace is one of the things which I vainly sigh after. If you can live out of the reach of controversy and party, it is a great gain. So a quiet country parish is a far more attractive thing than the care of a great manufacturing town; but my lot, and, I believe, my duty have thrown me, as it were, into the manufacturing town; and I must contend for what I earnestly believe to be truth.—ARNOLD'S *Life and Correspondence.*

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

The extreme parsimony of Frederick William I. of Prussia was indeed ridiculous; but we must recall to mind his times, when extravagance was the fashion in so many courts, and remember that Frederick's penurious habits enabled him to leave his son in a respectable position. And the king's conduct gave a wholesome example to his subjects. He acquired his wealth, not by speculation and banking, but by managing a scanty income with rigid economy; and thus he taught his people that, as they were poor, and could not enjoy the commercial advantages of the English and the Dutch, their only way to prosperity must be in making the best possible use of small means, and despising costly luxuries.—SCHLOSSER'S *History of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century.*

1. State the use of the imperfect and of the Preterite in French, comparing it to the Latin, and illustrate it by examples.
2. Give your appreciation of the genius of Molière, and characterize his principal plays.
3. Which are the fundamental differences between the English drama, as represented by Shakespeare, and that of France, as represented by Corneille and Racine?
4. Compare the *Misanthrope* of Molière with the same subject treated by Shakespeare.
5. When did Lafontaine live, and what is the character of his writings?
6. Which was the most brilliant epoch in French literature?
7. Which are the earliest lasting monuments in French literature?
8. How does the poetry of France differ from that of other countries?
9. State the rule of the Italian participle which is imitated from the Latin.
10. Say what you know of the life and works of Alfieri and Silvio Pellico.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

THIRD YEAR'S MATHEMATICS.

1. If p be a prime number, and N prime to p, prove that $N^{p-1}-1$ is divisible by p.

Prove also that either $N^{1+2+3+\ldots(p-1)} \pm 1$ is divisible by p^2.

2. Show that $(\cos\alpha_1+\sqrt{-1}\sin\alpha_1)(\cos\alpha_2+\sqrt{-1}\sin\alpha_2)(\cos\alpha_3+\sqrt{-1}\sin\alpha_2)\ldots\ldots(\cos\alpha_n+\sqrt{-1}\sin\alpha_n)=\cos(\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\alpha_3+\ldots\alpha_n)+\sqrt{-1}\sin(\alpha_1+\alpha_2+\ldots+\alpha_n)$. Hence prove Demoivre's theorem for a positive integer.

3. Find the equation to an ellipse referred to any two conjugate diameters as axes.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

If a tangent to an ellipse at a point P meet two conjugate axes in L and M, then prove that PL PM is equal to the square of the semi-diameter parallel to the tangent at P.

4. If $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \ldots \alpha_n$ be the roots of the equation—

$$x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \ldots + p_n = 0,$$

Prove that generally $\Sigma \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \ldots \alpha_r = (-1)^r p_r$.

If α, β, γ be the roots of the equation $x^3 - 1 = 0$, show that $\alpha^m + \beta^m + \gamma^m = 0$, except when m is a multiple of 3.

5. Show how to find the asymptotes of a polar curve.

Trace the curve $r = a + \frac{b}{\sin \theta}$.

6. Find the value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log. \sin x \, dx$.

7. Enunciate and prove the fourth Lemma of the first section of Newton's Principia.

Apply this Lemma to prove that the area included between a hyperbola and the tangents at the vertices of the conjugate hyperbola, is equal to the area included between the conjugate hyperbola and the tangents at the vertices of the hyperbola.

8. Integrate the differential equations—

$$(1) \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{m}{(x-a)^2}.$$

$$(2) \quad d^2y + Ay\, dx^2 = X dx^2$$

where A is constant and X a conjunction of x only.

$$(3) \quad \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{y}{x}\frac{dz}{dy} = -\frac{y^2}{x^2}.$$

9. Find the condition that the straight line—

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}$$

may be parallel to the plane—

$$Ax + By + Cz = D.$$

10. Planes are drawn through a given point passing through a series of parallel straight lines. Prove that the intersections of these planes with a given plane all pass through a single point.

SENIOR CLASS IN MATHEMATICS.

Pass Questions.

1. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another. Given the base and verticle angle of a triangle, find the locus of the point of intersection of the bisectors of the base angles.

2. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \quad \frac{p}{x} + \frac{x}{q} = \frac{q}{x} + \frac{x}{p}.$$

$$(2) \quad \sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a-x} = \sqrt{cx}$$

$$(3) \quad \left.\begin{array}{r} x^3 + y^3 = a^3 \\ x + y = b \end{array}\right\}$$

3. Find three numbers, a, b, c, such that a with half of b, b with a third of c, and c with a fourth of a, may each be 500.

4. Show that $\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(A+B) \cos \frac{1}{2}(A-B)$.

Prove the identity $\operatorname{cosec} 2A + \cot 4A = \cot A - \operatorname{cosec} 4A$.

5. In a parabola the subnormal is constant and equal to 2AS. Prove this, and also show that—

$$PG : \text{latus-rectum} :: SP : PG.$$

6. Define a differential coefficient; and show, from your definition, the differential coefficients of $\cos x$ and a^x are $-\sin x$ and $a^x \log_e a$ respectively.

7. Find the equation of a straight line in the form—

$$x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p.$$

8. Show how to find the maxima or minima values of a given function of one independent variable.

Find for what values of x, $\frac{1-x+x^2}{1+x-x^2}$ has a minimum value; and show that the same results can be obtained by Algebra.

9. Integrate the following with respect to x:—

$$\frac{1}{x^2+a^2}, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}, \quad \sqrt{x^2+a^2}.$$

Prize Questions.

1. Prove that the same circle passes through the middle points of the sides of a triangle, and the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from the vertices of the triangle on the opposite sides. If ABC be a triangle; A′, B′, C′ the middle points of the sides BC, AC, AB respectively and CD be drawn perpendicular on AB, show that—

$$b.B'D + c.C'D - a.A'D = 0,$$

a, b, c being the sides BC, AC, AB of the triangle.

2. Sum the series—

$$(\alpha) \quad \frac{1^2}{2} + \frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{3^2}{2^3} +, \text{ \&c., } \textit{ad infinitum.}$$

$$(\beta) \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{3}\frac{n(n-1)}{1.2} + \frac{1}{4}\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{\underline{|3}} +, \text{ \&c., to } n \text{ terms.}$$

3. Show how to expand ε^x in powers of x.

Find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $(a+bx+cx^2)\varepsilon^{-x}$, and of $\log_\varepsilon \frac{1}{1-ax+x^2}$.

4. Prove that the length of the line CD, drawn to the side AB of a triangle ABC, so as to bisect the angle C, is—

$$\frac{2ab}{a+b} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

5. Find the equation to an ellipse in the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

What is the eccentric angle at any point of an ellipse? Show that the locus of intersection of tangents to the ellipse at points whose eccentric angles differ by a constant quantity, is an ellipse similar and similarly situated to the first ellipse.

6. In the parabola $QV^2 = 4SP.\ PV$.

7. Find the least triangle describable about a given circle.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

8. If $x=r\cos\theta$, $y=r\sin\theta$, show by transformation of co-ordinates that—

$$\frac{x+y\frac{dy}{dx}}{x\frac{dy}{dx}-y}=\frac{1}{r}\frac{d\dot{r}}{d\theta}.$$

Give a geometrical interpretation of this, and thus show how it might have been deduced without transformation of co-ordinates.

9. Integrate the following expressions :—

$$\sqrt{x^2+a^2}, \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-6x+13}}, \qquad \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

10. Find the area of the curve $\frac{y}{c}=\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n$ between the limits $x=\alpha$ and $x=\beta$, and *from the result* deduce the area of the hyperbola $xy=a^2$ between the same limits.

JUNIOR CLASS IN MATHEMATICS.

Pass Questions.

1. Define a vulgar fraction; thence show that the value of a fraction is not altered by multiplying its numerator and denominator by the same quantity.

Add together $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{17}{63}, \frac{5}{21}, \frac{8}{3}$.

Divide $\dfrac{17\frac{1}{3}+\dfrac{22\frac{1}{4}}{15-\frac{8}{3}}}{69}$ by $\dfrac{6\frac{2}{3}}{22+\dfrac{8\frac{1}{3}-\frac{4}{3}}{7}}$.

2. A has his property invested in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at 90, and his income is £233 6*s.* 8*d.* He sells out, and re-invests in the 4 per cents at par. What difference does this make in his income?

3. Define parallel straight lines, and prove that if a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the alternate angles equal to each other, these two straight lines shall be parallel.

4. Divide a given finite straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts, shall be equal to the square of the other part.

5. Multiply together x^2-xy+y^2, $x+y$, x^3-y^3, and divide the result by x^2-y^2.

6. Show that any quantity may be transposed from one side of an equation to the other side by changing its sign.

Solve the equation—

$$\frac{x-3}{5}+\frac{2}{3}x=6-\frac{2x-1}{15}.$$

7. Prove without division that—

$6(x^3-a^3)+ax(x^3-a^2)+a^3(x-a)$ is divisible by $(a+b)(x-a)$.

8. Solve the equations—

(1) $ax^2+px^3=(a+px)(b+x^2)$

(2) $\left.\begin{matrix} x^2+y^2=a \\ xy=b^2 \end{matrix}\right\}$

9. Prove that $\cos(A-B)=\cos A\cos B+\sin A\sin B$. Examine the cases when $A=B$ and $A=B+\frac{\pi}{2}$.

10. Prove the following identities :—

$$(\alpha)\quad \frac{\cos\frac{A}{2}+\sin\frac{A}{2}}{\cos\frac{A}{2}-\sin\frac{A}{2}}=\tan A+\sec A.$$

$$(\beta)\quad \frac{\cos 2A-\cos 4A}{\text{ein } 4A-\sin 4A}=\tan 3A.$$

Prize Questions.

1. Given the base and area of a triangle; find the locus of its vertex.
2. Solve the equations—

$$(\alpha)\quad \frac{x}{a+x}+\frac{a}{\sqrt{a+x}}=\frac{b}{x}$$

$$(\beta)\quad \left.\begin{matrix}(x+y)(x^3+y^3)=76\\(x+y)^3=64(x-y)\end{matrix}\right\}$$

and find all the positive integral solutions of—

$$(\gamma)\quad 4x+5y+14z=49.$$

3. Prove that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots. If α, β are the roots of $x^2+px+q=0$, find the value of $\alpha^4+\alpha^2\beta^2+\beta^4$.
4. Sum the series—

$$(\alpha)\quad \frac{1^2}{2}+\frac{2^2}{2^2}+\frac{3^2}{2^3}+,\ \&\text{c., } \textit{ad infinitum.}$$

$$(\beta)\quad 1+\frac{1}{2}n+\frac{1}{3}\,\frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}+\frac{1}{4}\,\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{\lfloor\underline{3}}+,\ \&\text{c., to } n \text{ terms.}$$

5. Given $\sin(\theta+\phi)=\tan(\theta-\phi)=\frac{1}{2}(\tan\theta-\tan\phi)$, find θ and ϕ.

6. If r, r_1, r_2, r_3, be the radii of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle, and R of its circumscribing circle, show that—

$$r_1+r_2+r_3-r=4R.$$

7. If A, B, C, be the angles of a triangle, prove that—

(α) $\tan A+\tan B+\tan C=\tan A\tan B\tan C$.

$$(\beta)\quad \frac{\tan A}{\tan B}+\frac{\tan B}{\tan C}+\frac{\tan C}{\tan A}+\frac{\tan A}{\tan C}+\frac{\tan B}{\tan A}+\frac{\tan C}{\tan B}=\sec A\sec B\sec C-2.$$

8. Prove that $\log(1+x)=x-\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{3}x^3-\&c.$

Find the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $\log_e\frac{1}{1-ax+x^2}$.

Robert Romer, *Professor.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. Describe Atwood's machine, and explain its use.
2. State the laws of motion.
3. Two concurrent parallel forces, 24 lbs. and 18 lbs. respectively, act at a distance of 14 feet from each other; determine their resultant.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

4. How is the specific gravity of a body ascertained—
   1. When it sinks in water?
   2. When it floats in water?

5. When does a convex lens give a real, when a virtual image?

6. Explain what is meant by spherical aberration, and what by chromatic aberration.

7. If the bulb of a thermometer be moistened with ether, and then exposed to a current of air, the temperature is lowered; explain the cause.

8. What is meant by the convection of heat?

9. How is it shown that water is a conductor of sound?

10. How is it proved that a magnet can induce magnetism in iron, and point out the position of the poles in the induced magnet relative to those in the inducing magnet.

11. State the chief points of difference between the current produced by a battery and an induced current.

12. Describe Coulomb's torsion balance.

SENIOR DIVISION.

1. Prove the following formula for the distances of the conjugate foci in a mirror—

$$\frac{1}{d}+\frac{1}{d'}=\frac{2}{r}.$$

2. At what distance from a concave mirror of given focal length should an object be placed in order that its image should be real and magnified?

3. Explain the construction of the compound microscope.

4. A gas occupies 1 cubic foot at a temperature of 42° *F.*; what volume will it occupy at 272 *F.*?

5. As a general rule bodies expand on increase of temperature. State any exception which you know to this.

6. Explain the formation of dew.

7. How is the latent heat of steam determined, and give the necessary formula?

8. How would you explode gunpowder by frictional electricity?

9. What properties of electricity are generally used in the electric telegraph?

10. State the laws of attraction and repulsion in parallel currents.

Prize Questions.

1. Prove the principle of Hadley's Sextant.

2. Knowing the focal length of a convex lens, determine the position of an object when the distance between it and its image is a minimum.

3. State the several methods used to polarise a ray of light, and how is the plane of polarisation determined?

4. Enumerate the chief causes which increase the rapidity of evaporation.

5. Describe Regnault's method of ascertaining the expansion of gases, and state on what the accuracy of this method depends.

6. Describe Melloni's method of ascertaining the diathermaneity of transparent bodies.

7. State the chief variations to which the magnetic needle is subject.

8. A gold leaf electroscope is charged with negative electricity. A body approached towards it causes the leaves first to collapse, then to diverge; what inference do you draw as to the electrical state of this body?

9. State accurately the mutual action which subsists between a current and a magnet.

10. How is it proved that one current can induce another?

Appendix C.
Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

---

1. Enumerate the several mechanical powers, and state in each case the condition of equilibrium.

2. Prove the laws of equilibrium in the case of the lever and the inclined plane.

3. A bar nine feet long rests horizontally upon two vertical props, a weight of 486 lbs. is suspended at a distance of 40 inches from one end; find the pressure on each prop.

4. What is meant by a uniform accelerating force? When such a force acts on a body for a given time, how would you determine the velocity it will produce?

5. A body falls from the height of half a mile, with what velocity will it reach the ground?

6. A body is projected vertically upward with a velocity of 400 feet per second, in what time will it reach the height of 150 yards?

7. Explain the method of ascertaining specific gravities of both solids and liquids by the specific gravity bottle.

8. Explain the construction of the air-pump, force-pump, and syphon.

9. How is the apparent diameter of a planet observed?

10. Knowing the apparent diameter and distance of a planet, how is its true diameter calculated?

11. Explain what is meant by the precession of the equinoxes, and what by the equation of time.

12. How are the right ascension and declination of a star ascertained?

Prize Questions.

1. Prove the following formula for the centrifugal force, viz.:—

$$f = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

2. Hence if two bodies move in different circles under the action of forces directed to the centres, prove that the forces are directly as the radii, and inversely as the squares of the periodic times.

3. If P_1, P_2, P_3, &c., be any number of parallel forces in the same plane, and p_1, p_2, p_3, &c., the perpendicular distances of their directions from any point in the plane, the distance of their resultant from the same point is equal to

$$\frac{P_1p_1 + P_2p_2 + P_3p_3}{P_1 + P_2 + P_3}, \text{ \&c.}$$

4. A solid, composed of a cone and hemisphere on the same base, rests on a horizontal plane; find the form of the cone, that the solid may rest on the hemispherical end in all positions.

5. A pendulum which vibrates seconds at the equator, when carried to a certain latitude, is found to gain 2 minutes in 24 hours. Compare the force of gravity at that place with the force at the equator.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

6. From Gay Lussac's and Mariotte's laws derive the following formula :—

$$\frac{v}{v^1} = \frac{p^1}{p} \cdot \frac{460 + t}{460 + t^1}.$$

7. Knowing the volume of the receiver and the barrel of an air pump, how would you calculate the degree of exhaustion after n strokes?

8. Explain the method of ascertaining the time at a given place by means of the altitude of the sun.

9. How would you calculate the greatest distance from the node at which a lunar eclipse can occur.

10. Explain the principle by which the solar parallax is determined from a transit of Venus.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS AND THEORY OF THE STEAM-ENGINE.

1. Two rafters are each 20 feet in length, and carry a load of two tons, uniformly distributed; their feet are connected by a rod 35 feet in length. Determine the strain on it.

2. How many cubic feet of water would a ten-horse-power engine raise from a well 150 feet deep in 24 hours?

3. If the resistance of the air vary as the square or any higher power of the velocity, prove that a body descending an inclined plane by its own weight will ultimately attain a uniform velocity, and show how it may be computed.

4. Investigate the condition of equilibrium of the wheel and axle, taking into account friction.

5. If the resistance to driving a pile vary as the square of the depth, show how to determine the depth to which it will be driven by a blow of given magnitude.

6. Investigate the position of the centre of percussion of a body moving round a given axis.

7. What quantity of steam will be furnished by 10 gallons of water, the pressure of the steam being 14·7 lbs. per square inch, and temperature 212° F.?

8. Prove the following formula for the horse-power of a steam-engine :—

$$\mathrm{H\ P} = \frac{144 \epsilon \mu_p . \mathrm{S}}{33,000}$$

9. Express the horse-power in terms of the evaporation, diameter of cylinder, and velocity, and hence deduce the velocity corresponding to maximum useful effect.

10. Enumerate the several resistances to the motion of the piston of a locomotive.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

1. If the diagonal of a parallelogram represent the direction of the resultant of two forces which are represented in magnitude and direction by the sides; prove that it also represents the magnitude of the resultant.

2. Two circular plates of equal and uniform thickness are in contact; required the distance of their common centre of gravity from the point of contact.

3. A beam rests with one end upon a rough horizontal plane, and the other end against a smooth vertical wall; required its position when on the point of slipping.

4. Investigate the equation of the common catenary.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

5. Prove the formula for the velocity of non-elastic spheres after impact.

6. Investigate the following for time of vibration of a pendulum :—

$$t=\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

7. Determine the centre of pressure of a triangle having its vertex in the fluid and its base horizontal.

8. Describe the Gallilean telescope, and show how to determine its magnifying power.

9. Prove the following formula for determining the focal length of a lens :—

$$\frac{1}{f}=(\mu-1)\left(\frac{1}{r}-\frac{1^1}{r^1}\right).$$

10. How is the moon's horizontal parallax ascertained?

11. In what way is the apparent position of a fixed star affected by the aberration of light?

12. How is it proved that the earth's orbit is an ellipse having the sun in one focus?

Prize Questions.

1. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body entirely free.

2. A cone of given weight is placed with its base on an inclined plane, and supported by a weight which hangs by a string fastened to the vertex of a cone, and passing over a pulley in the plane at the same height as the vertex; determine the conditions of equilibrium.

3. A rod passing through a fixed ring in the vertical axis of a surface of revolution, rests in all positions with one end on the surface; find the nature of the generating curve.

4. Determine the attraction of a sphere on an external point.

5. Prove that the path of a point acted on by a central force, must be in a plane passing through the centre of force.

6. A particle projected in a given direction with a given velocity, and attracted towards a given centre of force, has its velocity at every point to the velocity in a circle at the same distance, as $1:\sqrt{2}$; find the orbit described, the position of the apse, and the law of force.

7. Prove the following formula for the moment of inertia of any body with regard to any axis—$I=A\cos^2\alpha+B\cos^2\beta+C\cos^2\gamma$.

8. Determine the centre of pressure of a semicircle having its diameter in the fluid.

9. Investigate the relation between the angles of incidence and emergence when a ray of light passes through a prism.

10. How can the Heliocentric latitude and longitude of a planet be ascertained?

11. When does a planet appear stationary?

12. If the earth be an oblate spheroid, prove that the radius of curvature at any point is given by the formula $r=a-2c+3c\sin^2 l$.

PHYSICS—(*Honors*).

1. Describe the method of exhibiting Fraunhofer's lines.

2. How does the undulatory theory of light account for the phenomena of diffraction?

3. Describe and explain the phenomena which arise when a pencil of white light falls on a striated surface of glass.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

4. How can a circularly polarized ray be distinguished from ordinary light?

5. Explain how the magnetic intensity is determined by the method of oscillations.

6. What is the mutual action of two electric currents which move to or from the same point, and show how this action is availed of to exhibit the rotation of one current by another?

7. A rectangular current when freely suspended places itself in a plane at right angles to the magnetic meridian; describe the action of the earth on the several parts of this current.

8. How would you arrange a battery to provide the maximum intensity in a given circuit?

9. When a body is exposed to a constant source of heat, explain why its temperature does not finally attain to the temperature of the source of heat.

10. Describe Tyndall's method of examining the diathermaneity of gases.

JOHN ENGLAND, *Professor.*

CHEMISTRY.

Pass Questions.

1. What is the nature of simple and compound bodies? Explain the laws by which their constituents are united and are aggregated into masses.

2. Explain the difference between chemical and physical action.

3. Give in symbols an example of double decomposition.

4. An elementary substance forms two acids with oxygen; how would you distinguish them and the salts which they form by the terminations of the names?

5. What is meant by a monobasic and a polybasic acid? Give examples by formulae of the salts of such acids.

6. Steam is passed over red-hot iron; explain the changes and the properties of the products.

7. Give examples of the different forms of carbon, and state the most valuable properties of some of these forms.

8. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of olefiant gas.

9. How is iodine prepared from kelp? Give the formulae of its oxygen and hydrogen compounds.

10. Give the process for preparing metallic sodium. By what means is its presence detected in compounds?

11. How is phosphorus prepared? Give the formulae of the compounds it forms with oxygen.

12. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of the two chlorides of mercury.

13. State shortly the great laws of combination, and explain how the table of equivalents is constructed.

14. What is Dumas' method of estimating the quantity of nitrogen in organic compounds?

15. Give the preparation and the properties of cyanogen gas.

Prize Questions.

N.B.—Prizemen are not required to answer the pass questions.

1. Give examples of mineral polybasic acids. Write the formulae of their neutral salts with a protoxide and with a sesquioxide.

2. What explanation has been given of the effect of heat in producing the allotropic forms of bodies? Give examples of simple and compound bodies in their ordinary and allotropic forms.

3. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of light carburetted hydrogen (marsh gas).

4. Give the mode of preparation of bromine, and of its oxygen and hydrogen compounds.

5. Illustrate the doctrine of gaseous combination by volume by the compounds of hydrogen and of oxygen with nitrogen, sulphur, and carbon.

6. How is phosphoric acid prepared in its anhydrous and in its hydrated forms?

7. Explain the different changes which take place in the rusting of iron.

8. What is meant by isomorphism? give examples.

9. Give the position and the relations of the axes, and the notation of the faces of the primary and of the inverse octahedron of the square prismatic system.

10. Give the mode of preparation and the properties of arsenuretted hydrogen.

11. How is the presence of nitrogen ascertained in organic substances? Explain Wills' method of estimating the quantity of this element.

12. What are homologous series? Give the formulae of the acid and aldehyde of the first and second of the series.

J. Blyth, *Professor.*

Botany.

1. Define the family *Aroideæ.*

2. Name families of *Thalamifloræ*, *Calycifloræ*, and *Apetalæ*, in which the ovary is apocarpous.

3. Explain the nature of 'equitant' leaves.

4. Describe the parts of the seed and the normal position of the embryo.

5. By what negative characters are Cryptogams distinguished from Phænogamic plants?

Zoölogy.

1 & 2. To what classes and orders of the animal kingdom do the principal human parasites belong?

3. Briefly distinguish the natural orders of hoofed quadrupeds.

4. What characters separate *Tunicata* from ordinary Mollusks?

5. What is meant by the phrase—'alternation of generations'?

J. Reay Greene, *Professor.*

Geology and Mineralogy.

1. In what circumstances do Plutonic Rocks differ from those of a volcanic origin?

2. Describe the features which mark Metamorphic Rocks.

3. What do the terms *dip* and *strike* signify; and what are anticlinal and synclinal axes?

4. What forms of *Pentameri* characterize the Llandovery Rocks?

5. Give a section showing the relation of the Old Red Sandstones, as they are seen in the county Wexford, to the Silurians.

Appendix C.
Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

6. Name some of the most important fossils which occur in the Carboniferous formation.

7. What are the natures of the coals which in Ireland occur north and south of a line in the latitude of Dublin?

8. Where in Ireland are the strata which represent the Rhætic beds best developed; and what are the fossils which mark this portion of the Triassic formation?

9. What substances of value as building materials does the Jurassic formation afford?

10. Where in the British Isles does the Miocene formation occur; and what is the nature of its fossils?

11. In what respect do the two ores of iron, *Hæmatite* and *Limonite*, differ from each other?

12. To what order of minerals is *Galena* referable, and to what system of crystals does it belong?

Robert Harkness, *Professor.*

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Describe the general form of the boiler and fire-box of a locomotive.

2. What is meant by the lap, lead, and advance of the valve? How are these three connected?

3. Give details of permanent way on a line where either the double-headed rail or the broad-footed rail is used.

4. Describe the method of carrying on the work in a large railway cutting.

5. Give the cross section of any tunnel (lined) that you are acquainted with.

6. What are the requirements of the Railways Clauses Act with respect to the bridge where a mail road crosses a railroad?

7. Describe the construction of a broken-stone road with paved foundation.

8. Describe the foundations of Westminster Bridge, or any other where the foundations have been got down without excluding the water.

9. What is the ordinary rule adopted as to the distance a pile should be driven as measured by its resistance?

10. What weights have been borne by piles in foundations?

11. Give a detailed description of any example of a Warren girder.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

1. Explain any one of the methods used for describing a Scotia moulding.

2. How would you use a scale of chords for setting off an angle?

3. If a line be parallel to one of the planes of reference, prove that its projection on that plane will be parallel to the trace on that plane of any plane passing through the line.

4. Given the projections of a point on the horizontal and vertical planes of reference, how would you find its projection on the third plane of reference taken perpendicular to the two others?

5. Given the traces of two planes, find the projection of their intersection.

6. Draw the projections and real size of the section of a vertical circular cylinder cut by a plane whose traces are parallel to the ground line.

7. Find the boundary between light and shade on the surface of a vertical right circular cone.

8. Construct scales for the measurement of lines in the following directions in an isometric drawing, viz. :—(*a*), the three isometric directions; (*b*), the diagonals of the faces of the director cube.
9. Prove that the perspectives of parallel lines pass through one point.
10. A line makes 30° with the picture plane, and lies in a vertical plane making 45° with the picture plane; find its vanishing point.

Appendix C.
Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

Civil Engineering.

1. Give Mr. Francis's formula for the flow of water over a weir, and explain how it was obtained.
2. What is the ordinary expression for the flow of water from a *small* orifice in a thin plate? Whence does the coefficient introduced into it arise, and within what limits does it vary?
3. Give an outline of the manufacture of cast iron.
4. Describe Mr. Hodgkinson's method of investigating the best form of cast iron beam. State the result he arrived at, and the formula he has given for the strength of such a beam.
5. What is the strength of a rivetted joint in terms of that of the plate rivetted?
6. What results have been arrived at by Mr. Fairbairn with respect to the repeated application of strains within the breaking strain to a wrought iron beam?
7. Give and prove the formula for the deflection of a uniform rectangular beam, supported at the ends and carrying a load at the centre.
8. Describe the preparation of a good hydraulic mortar.
9. Write the clauses of the specification referring to the masonry in the ordinary road bridges of stone over a railroad.

Surveying, &c.

1. How would you arrange your offsets in passing from one line to the next in a chain survey, so as to obtain accuracy in the calculated acreage?
2. What do you think of the accuracy of the work in the following triangle?—

1st side = 803 adjoining segment of base = 701.
2nd side = 1,007 „ „ „ = 1,019.
Tie line = 286.

3. Set the theodolite on the table to read.
4. Draw a scale suitable for measuring chains and links on an Ordnance map, neglecting shrinkage.
5. Describe the method of checking the accuracy of a closed traverse survey.
6. Given the angle between two straight lines in the field, and the distance of the point at which the circular curve joining them starts from the intersection of the lines, find the angle to be used in setting out the curve with the theodolite and chain.
7. Describe the *construction* and *use* of the first set of tables in Macneill's Earthwork Tables.
8. In a cutting, given the following heights 100 feet apart:—No. 1 = 20 feet; No. 2 = 24 feet; No. 3 = 26 feet; No. 4 = 23 feet; slopes 1½ to 1, and sidelong slope of ground = 1 in 6; find area of ground required, allowing 30 feet breadth of formation level.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

9. What is the nature of the surface adopted for the joints in the arch of an oblique bridge?

10. Give and prove the formula for the angles of skewback of intrado and extrado.

ALEXANDER JACK, *Professor.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

1. Explain the several classes of contracts. If a contract have more than one object, and one of the objects be unlawful, what is the effect on such as are legal?

2. What is a single bond; and give the form of it?

3. Give some exceptions to the rule that a chose in action is not assignable.

4. Describe a power of appointment. Give an instance of what is regarded as "a fraud in the power."

5. Give an outline of a settlement of personal property.

6. What is an ostensible partner, and in what cases is he liable to the partnership debts, although he has no participation in the profits?

7. What is an administration "de bonis non?"

8. If a married woman be entitled to a reversionary interest, in what case is a transfer of it by her binding on her when she survives her husband?

9. How is a copyright capable of being transferred?

10. How does a contract of sale differ from an exchange?

11. What is a lien? How many kinds are there?

12. What is a trade mark? and what offence in law is the forgery of a trade mark?

13. What is the effect of the bequest of a legacy by a testator to a creditor?

14. What is a demonstrative legacy?

REAL PROPERTY.

1. What was a conditional fee at common law?

2. What is the difference between an estate tail general and an estate tail special?

3. What are emblements?

4. At the time the Statute of Uses passed, what were the most usual methods employed in creating or raising uses. Explain the way in which such methods respectively operated and the effect of the statute on them.

5. Give an instance of a "shifting use."

6. What power has a married woman to dispose of her estate in land by an ordinary conveyance?

7. What was the origin of the power of disposition by will?

8. What are the requisites of a deed in respect of the parties thereto, and of the subject matter? Distinguish technically the several parts of a deed.

9. Distinguish between covenants that run with the land and those that do not.

10. What is estoppel by deed, by record, and in pais, respectively?

11. If a testator charges his real estates with the payment of debts, what power does such a charge confer on his executors or trustees under the Statute 22nd and 23rd of the Queen?

12. What is the reason for requiring a sixty years' title to land; and for what period should title be made to an advowson?

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor*,

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

1. Give an outline of the parts concerned in femoral hernia; mention the disposition of the several fasciæ and the vascular relations of importance in cases demanding surgical operation.
2. Describe the common iliac arteries and veins.
3. Describe the articular surfaces and ligaments of the hip joint; then state the relations of muscles, vessels, and nerves, with respect to it.
4. Describe the first stages of the right and left subclavian arteries.
5. Describe the popliteus muscle.
6. Describe the fibula and its articular surfaces; state precisely the attachments of the ligaments and muscles connected with it.
7. Describe the origin, course, and relations of the radial artery.
8. Describe the posterior tibial nerve.
9. Describe the axis and the check ligaments.
10. State the connexions of the superior maxillary bone, its processes, and foramina.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1. How do you show that the medulla spinalis is endowed with powers independent of those resulting from its connexion with the brain?
2. Describe the connexions, structure, and office of the iris.
3. Describe the retina, the optic commissure, and tracts.
4. How is the cerebellum connected with other parts of the nervous centres?
5. Describe the microscopical features of muscular tissue.
6. Describe the function of the liver; give an account of the composition and use of the bile.
7. Describe the biliary ducts, tracing them from the common hepatic duct into the interior of the organ.
8. Describe accurately the mucous membrane from the pyloric to the ileo cæcal valves.
9. Describe the mechanism by which the chest is alternately enlarged and diminished in respiration; state the average "vital capacity" according to the researches of Dr. Hutchinson.
10. Describe the structure of the spleen, its corpuscles, and the splenic artery and vein.

J. H. CORBETT, *Professor*.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

1. HIPPO.—Latin name of plant furnishing; natural family; part used; time of gathering; physical properties; constituents; active principle; physiological action; therapeutical uses; dose; mode of administration; correctives and incompatibles.
2. BARK.—Same particulars.
3. CASTOR OIL.—Same particulars.
4. NITRATE OF SILVER.—Chemical composition; physical and chemical characters; tests of purity; physiological action; therapeutical uses; dose; mode of administration; correctives and incompatibles.
5. IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.—Same particulars.
6. TARTAR EMETIC.—Same particulars.

Prize Questions.

7. Compare the action of *opium* with that of *morphia*.
8. Compare the action of *diaphoretics* with that of *diuretics* in the cure of dropsy.

Appendix C.

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

9. Give a general outline of the therapeutical administration of *stimulants.*

10. Compare the action of quinine with that of arsenic in the treatment of ague.

PURCELL O'LEARY, *Professor.*

MEDICINE.

1. Describe the various kinds of eruption that occur in continued fever and the time of their appearance and disappearance.
2. State the secondary diseases that may arise in a case of intermittent fever, with an explanation of their cause.
3. Describe the early stage of continued fever, and the diseases with which it may be confounded.
4. Distinguish a case of varicella from variola.
5. Enumerate the various causes which might produce general anasarca. How would you proceed to ascertain the particular cause in a given case?
6. What might be the termination of a case of hepatic abscess?
7. Enumerate the symptoms of aneurism of the arch of the aorta.
8. How may dilatation of the right side of the heart be caused by constriction or insufficiency of the aortic valves?
9. Describe the process of cure in tuberculosis of the lung.
10. What relation has the age of a patient to the prevalence of neuralgic affections and diseases of the motor nerves respectively?
11. Enumerate the different causes which might produce icterus, and the mode of ascertaining the true cause in a given case.

D. C. O'CONNOR, *Professor.*

SURGERY.

1. Describe the different opinions as to the origin of pus, its constituents, different kinds, the rationale of its absorption, and how it is circumstanced as the result of simple phlegmenous inflammation, and of erysipelatous inflammation, with the pathology and special treatment of each of those diseases.
2. How does hectic fever differ from pyæmia? the causes of the latter, its varieties and symptoms, the secondary complications which may follow, and the results of experiments from the injection of pus into the veins of living animals.
3. What are the results given by M. Ricord, from the inoculation of the different products of the different affections of venereal diseases? Describe the practice of syphilisation and its effects.
4. What are the three stages of hydrophobia, as given by Virchow, and the pathology of the disease?
5. Describe the hæmorrhagic diathesis, and treatment for it; also, how bleeding from an artery is arrested by nature, and the means used at different times for its cure.
6. Describe the process of union in fractured bones, and the cases requiring amputation.
7. Describe the different kinds of cataract, and how the operations for each should be performed; also the nature of glaucoma, and operations for its cure.
8. What are the operations for the radical cure of a reducible inguinal hernia, also the symptoms of a strangulated one, and full detail of the treatment, including the operations?
9. What are the symptoms of stone in the male bladder, its effects, treatment, and a description of the different operations for its cure?

W. T. TANNER, *Professor.*

Selection of Papers used at the Sessional Examinations.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

1. How are true corpora lutea distinguished from false? What are the present views of the value of corpora lutea as evidence of impregnation?

2. In cases of disputed legitimacy, what are the usual data for calculating the length of utero gestation? State the fallacies to which they are subject.

3. In cases of infanticide, of what value is the evidence derived from the state of the foramen ovale, the ductus arteriosus, and the umbilical vessels?

4. State the mode of examining a blood stain on linen, and the tests by which it is distinguished.

5. What is the difference between the blood globules of mammals, birds, fishes, and reptiles? What probability is there of distinguishing between the blood globules of man after being dried, and those of the inferior animals?

6. What are the primary and the secondary symptoms of poisoning by mercury? What are the sources of fallacy to which the latter are subject?

J. BLYTH, *Professor.*

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Legal Part.

1. Distinguish the form in which questions may be properly put to witnesses on the direct examination from that in which they may be framed upon the cross-examination. To what matters should the re-examination be confined?

2. Give an instance of a question which a witness may decline to answer. Has a medical man any privilege exempting him from the disclosure in a court of law of facts confidentially made known to him by a patient? If not, what precaution should be observed by medical practitioners in such matters?

3. What is the corpus delicti of the crimes of "murder," "manslaughter," and describe the meaning in law of a "maim," a "wound," a "grievous bodily harm," and a "disabling," respectively?

4. Is it essential in a case of murder by poison, that the particular kind of poison which caused the death should be proved?

5. If a medical attendant be guilty of gross negligence, or criminal inattention, or culpable rashness in the treatment of a patient, and that death ensues in consequence, of what offence is he guilty? Does it make any and what difference whether he be a licensed or unlicensed practitioner?

6. In what manner are witnesses allowed to use memoranda in writing to refresh their memory? and how far may experts or skilled witnesses, while under examination, avail themselves of professional treatises or the published works of eminent writers on the subject of their evidence?

7. What forms are necessary with respect to signature, attestation, and for the valid execution of a will? In the consideration of a question of "testable capacity," what may be regarded as the best criterion of its existence at the time of the execution of the will?

8. What are the requisites of a medical certificate to justify the confinement of a person as a lunatic?

9. In order to sustain a defence on the ground of insanity, what should be proved?

MICHAEL BARRY, *Professor.*

Appendix D.

List of the Students who obtained Honors or Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

APPENDIX D.

LIST of the STUDENTS who obtained HONORS or PRIZES at the SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS held in June, 1865.

GREEK (Third Year).	
Edward Wilson,	1st.
GREEK (Second Year).	
William Fitzgerald,	1st.
John O'Driscol,	
Charles Drinan,	
Thomas Power,	4th.
GREEK (First Year).	
Arthur Anglin,	1st.
Thomas Gillman,	2nd.
Stephen Ronan,	3rd.
Maurice Moriarty,	4th.
LATIN (Third Year).	
Edward Wilson,	1st.
LATIN (Senior).	
Charles Drinan,	1st.
John O'Driscol,	
James M'Fadden,	3rd.
Benjamin Hamilton,	4th.
William Fitzgerald,	5th.
Richard O'Neill,	6th.
LATIN (Junior).	
Arthur Anglin,	1st.
Thomas Gillman,	2nd.
FRENCH (Medical).	
George Finlay,	1st.
William Newsam,	2nd.
Denis Keogh,	3rd.
FRENCH (Senior).	
Maurice Moriarty,	1st.
Stephen Ronan,	2nd.
Benjamin Hamilton,	3rd.
FRENCH (Junior).	
Matthew O'Connell,	2nd.
William Stephens,	
MATHEMATICS (Third Year).	
Alfred Dann,	1st.
MATHEMATICS (Second Year).	
John Burke,	1st.
Patrick Mahony,	2nd.
John M. Mills,	3rd.
MATHEMATICS (First Year).	
John Thornhill,	1st.
Arthur Anglin,	2nd.
Thomas Gillman,	3rd.
John O'Driscoll,	4th.
R. W. Johnston,	
METAPHYSICS.	
Edward Wilson,	1st.
James Marcel,	2nd.
LOGIC.	
James M'Fadden,	1st.
John M. Mills,	2nd.
Charles Drinan,	
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.	
William Perrott,	1st.
Alfred Dann,	2nd.
APPLIED MECHANICS.	
William Perrott,	1st.
Arthur Hill,	2nd.
John Clanchy,	3rd.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (Medical).	
John Donovan,	1st
William Newsam,	2nd.
GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.	
James P. Howe,	1st.
ENGINEERING (Third Year).	
William Perrott,	1st.
Arthur Hill,	2nd.
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.	
John Thornhill,	1st.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.	
Edward Wilson,	1st.
Alfred Dann,	2nd.
Michael Burke,	3rd.
HISTORY.	
Michael Burke,	1st.
John Lindsay,	2nd.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.	
John O'Driscoll,	
Benjamin Hamilton,	
Maurice Moriarty,	
Arthur Anglin,	
Michael Molony,	
William Fitzgerald,	
CHEMISTRY.	
Richard O'Brien,	
George Finlay,	
John Donovan,	
James Chatterton,	
William Newsam,	
Thomas Sandiford,	
LAW (First Year).	
George Laurence,	1st.
LAW (Second Year).	
Richard Adams,	1st.
Michael Barry,	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.	
William Collins,	1st.
Patrick Heas,	
MEDICINE.	
William Collins,	1st.
Patrick Heas,	
PRACTICAL ANATOMY.	
George Gibson,	1st.
Alexander Heron,	2nd.
David Forbes,	3rd.
SURGERY.	
Alexander Heron,	1st.
George Gibson,	2nd.
Henry Donovan,	3rd.
MIDWIFERY.	
Michael U. Greany,	1st.
Henry Donovan,	2nd.
Alexander Heron,	3rd.
David Forbes,	4th.

LIST of STUDENTS who obtained HONORS and PRIZES—*con.*

AppendixD.

List of the Students who obtained Honors or Prizes at the Sessional Examinations.

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY (Second Year).

John Roche,	1st.
Robert D. Corbett,	2nd.
Thomas Ryan,	3rd.
John Grattan,	4th.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY (First Year).

Thomas Ryan	1st.
Robert D. Corbett,	2nd.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Patrick Cremen,	1st.
Francis Roche,	2nd.
John H. Grattan,	3rd.
Robert D. Corbett,	

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

John H. Grattan,	1st.
John Lunisden,	
Francis Roche,	3rd.
Alexander Trousdell,	4th.
John Sisk,	5th.
Robert D. Corbett,	6th.
James A. O'Brien,	7th.

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY (First Year).

Richard O'Brien,	1st.
Wm. T. Newsam,	2nd.

APPENDIX E.

AppendixE.

Table giving List of Classes, Number of Lectures Weekly, and of Students attending same.

TABLE giving LIST of CLASSES, NUMBER of LECTURES WEEKLY, and of STUDENTS attending same.

	No. of Lectures Weekly.	No. of Lectures.	No. of Students.
Greek,	10	253	44
Latin,	9	194	38
Extra English,	–	25	3
English Language,	3	30	20
,, Literature,	3	59	7
History,	3	57	6
Sanscrit,	–	52	3*
French,	9	225	84
Italian,	–	24	10
Mathematics,	9	207	65
Chemistry,	3	70	70
Practical Chemistry,	4	45	60
Natnral Philosophy,	14	286	95
Political Economy,	4	21	3
Natural History,	3	70	56
Geology and Mineralogy,	3	72	17
Logic,	3	35	16
Metaphysics,	3	50	3
Engineering,	9	239	42
Anatomy and Physiology,	5	115	110
Practical Anatomy,	5	105	97
Surgery,	3	62	39
Midwifery,	3	56	25
Medicine,	3	60	28
Materia Medica,	3	60	56
Medical Jurisprudence,	3	36	25
English Law,	3	72	15
Civil Law,	4	47	13

* 19 Weeks' Lectures.

Appendix F.

APPENDIX F.

Reports from Professors.

FORM of CIRCULAR from PRESIDENT, and SPECIAL REPORTS from PROFESSORS.

RETURN to be filled up by the Professor of —— and to be returned to the Registrar, so filled up, for the official information of the President, on or before the —— being for the Collegiate Session 186 :

A.—As to the course or courses of lectures given by the Professor. 1st. Duration and extent of the course; number of terms. 2nd. Number of weeks of lectures in each term. 3rd. Number of lectures weekly, and days and hours of lectures.

B.—The description or title of the course or courses of lectures delivered, and a general abstract of the subjects of instruction contained in the course, and the title of the text-books recommended.

C.—Whether the lectures are illustrated by reference to maps, diagrams, specimens, or experiments; and a general notice of the kind of illustrations used.

D.—Whether any method of tutorial, or other special instruction, is employed, as by setting out portions of text-books for lessons, by themes, or exercises in composition, or problems; and whether special class examinations are held, and at what time; or whether herborization excursions, or field exercises, are given.

E.—What faculties or divisions of students are those attending courses of lectures of the Professors making the return.

F.—The number of students attending each course, distinguishing matriculated and non-matriculated students; and the general regularity of attendance.

G.—The general conduct of students at the Professor's lectures; and the general state of discipline as regards the Professor's classes.

H.—The general condition of the department of which the Professor has charge, as to supplies, fitments, cleanliness, and accommodation, for the purposes of instruction.

The Professor, in making the above returns, is requested to mark the answers with the letter designating the portion of the form of return, as above, to which each answer refers.

Signed, by order of the President,

ROBT. KENNY, *Registrar.*

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GREEK.

A.—1. The course extended over 3 terms. 2. The first term consisted of 8 weeks, the second of 13, and the third, 4½ weeks. 3. Ten lectures were given in each week, viz., 2 on each day except Saturday, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A.M.

B.—The course of the Greek language and literature.

C.—The course did not require the kind of illustration specified under this head, except in so far as a reference to maps was necessary, to explain the geographical allusions in the authors studied.

D.—Portions of the authors were prepared by the pupils, in the intervals between the lectures; and exercises in composition, in prose and verse, were required from the more advanced students.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

E.—The course was attended exclusively by students in the Faculty of Arts.

F.—Forty-four, all matriculated students.

G.—The general conduct of the students at the lectures was quite satisfactory; and the attendance, with few exceptions, regular.

H.—The condition of the Professor's department, as to fitness, cleanliness, &c., was satisfactory.

John Ryall.

Report of the Professor of Latin.

A.—1. The course extended through 3 terms. 2. First term, 6 weeks; second term, 12 weeks; third term, 4 weeks. Extra and third year's class, 2 lectures weekly; senior class, 3 lectures weekly; junior class, 4 lectures weekly.

B.—The Latin language. Text-books of lectures:—Junior class: Livy, part of Book IV.; Horace, Satires, Book I., 1–5. Senior class: Tacitus Annals, part of Book II.; Virgil—Æneid, Book IX. Extra and third year's class: Cicero ad Atticum, part of Book I.; Plautus, Captivi.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to a collection of electrotype copies of ancient coins and gems.

D.—The students prepared a portion of the text-book for each lecture; they also wrote Latin exercises in prose and verse.

E.—Students in Arts.

F.—Thirty-eight students, all matriculated.

G.—Satisfactory.

H.—Satisfactory.

B. Lewis.

Report of the Professor of English.

A.—English Literature, 2 terms; History, 2 terms; English Language, 1 term. 2. First term—8 weeks (History), 8 weeks (English Literature); second term—10 weeks (History), 10 weeks (English Literature); second term—10 weeks (English Language). 3. Six in the first term; nine in the second term. History,—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 1–2; English Literature,—Tuesday, Thursday, 12–1,—Saturday, 11–12; English Language,—Tuesday, Thursday, 11–12; Saturday, 10–11.

B.—History—European History, from the Decline of the Roman Empire to the close of the 18th century. English Literature: English Language—From the Anglo-Saxon period to the present time.

C.—Bell's Historical Tables; Von Spruner's Maps.

D.—Written exercises on the subjects discussed in lecture. Original composition.

E.—Arts and Medicine.

F.—History, 6 students; English Literature, 7 students; English Language, 20 students.

G.—Conduct good.

H.—Condition of the department satisfactory.

Extra Class, in English Language and Composition, comprising students of the fourth year.—Two terms; ten weeks of lectures. Number of students, 3.

Sanskrit Class.—Two terms; 19 weeks of lectures. Number of students, 3.

William Rushton.

AppendixF.

Reports from Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MODERN LANGUAGES.

A.—1. The duration of each course of French was of 3 terms; 1 course of Italian, 2 terms. 2. The number of weeks of lectures in the first term was 9, of 13 in the second term, and of 6 in the third term. 3. The number of lectures weekly was of 3 in each French class, and of 2 in the Italian class.

B.—The three courses of lectures on the French Language and Literature, consisted of reading, composition, instruction in comparative grammar. The text books being, Achille Comte's *Lectures sur les Sciences*, Demogest's *Littérature Française*, and plays of Racine and Molieré. Silvio Pellico and Tasso, were the authors read in the Italian class.

C.—The lectures not illustrated by any diagrams, &c., &c.

D.—The tutorial method was employed besides the lectures; portions of text-book being prepared by the students, and compositions being required from them.

E.—The students in modern languages belong to the Faculties of Medicine, of Arts, and to the Engineering School.

F.—The number of students attending the medical French class, was 44; number of lectures, 75. The students of the senior French class, numbered 22; lectures 75; and those of the junior French, namely, the third class, were 18; with also 75 lectures. The Italian class had 10 students, and 24 lectures.

G.—The attendance and conduct of the students was most satisfactory.

H.—The condition of the department and accommodation very good.

R. DE VERICOUR.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of LOGIC and METAPHYSICS.

A.—On Logic and Metaphysics. 1. Logic, 1 term; Metaphysics, 2 terms. 2. Two terms, eight weeks; 1 term, thirteen weeks. 3. Logic, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock; Saturdays, at nine. Metaphysics, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at one o'clock; Saturdays, at ten o'clock.

B.—Logic, Deductive and Inductive—Aldrich, parts of Mill, Baynes, &c. Metaphysics, History of Philosophy and Psychology; History of Philosophy of the University of France.

C.—No illustrations are used except such as are drawn or written on the board during the course of the lectures.

D.—Both the tutorial and professorial systems are used.

E.—Logic, second year's students in Arts; Metaphysics, third year's students in Arts.

F.—Logic, sixteen; Metaphysics, six—all matriculated. Attendance very satisfactory.

G.—Conduct of students in the class-rooms unexceptionable.

H.—The lecture-room assigned to the Mental Sciences was consumed by the fire which destroyed the left wing of the College. Great inconvenience has resulted to the department from the way in which the lecture-rooms and other apartments in the new building have been allotted.

G. J. READ.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS.

A.—Each course of lectures extends over 3 terms. The number of weekly lectures is 12. The lectures are delivered on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11, 12, 2, and 3 o'clock.

Appendix F. Reports from Professors.

B.—Pure mathematics. Text-books recommended are Potts' Euclid, Colenso's Arithmetic, Todhunter's Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus, Salmon's Conic Sections, Drew's Geometrical Conics, Frost and Wolstenholme's Solid Geometry, Boole's Differential Equations.

C.—Lectures are illustrated by diagrams and apparatus.

D.—Portions of text-books are pointed out and recommended. Problems set every Monday in each class.

E.—Arts and Engineering.

F.—In the two junior classes about 50; in second year's class about 15; in extra class 4.

G.—Good.

H.—The lecture-room is sufficiently good, but the Professor has no private room to prepare his lectures in, or to enable students to consult him after lecture; the only room at all available for such a purpose being now occupied by four or five Professors.

ROBERT ROMER.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

A.—Six courses. 1. Each 3 terms. 2. In the first term, lectures were delivered 7 weeks; in the second, 13 weeks; and in the third, 4 weeks. 3. In the senior class of Experimental Physics, and the honor class in Mathematical Physics, 3 lectures were delivered in each week. In each of the other classes 2 lectures in each week.

B.—In the classes of Experimental Physics, the subjects were the Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy; also Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. Text-books:—Ganot, Traite de Physique. In Mathematical Physics, Newth's Mechanics, Todhunter's Statics, Tait and Steel, Dynamics; Walton's Examples; Lloyd's Light and Vision; Brinkley's Astronomy. In Engineering Physics, Tate's Exercises in Mechanics; Twisden's Practical Mechanics; De Pambour's Theory of the Steam-Engine.

C.—The lectures in Physics were illustrated by experiments and diagrams.

D.—In Mathematical and Engineering Physics, the tutorial method was used, and problems proposed as exercises.

E.—The senior class of Experimental Physics was attended by students of the second year in Arts, and the second year in Engineering; the honor course in Mathematical Physics, by students of the third year in Arts and Engineering; the honor course in Experimental Physics, by students of the third year in Arts; the class of Engineering Physics, by students of the third year in Engineering; the junior class of Experimental Physics, by students of the first year in Medicine.

F.—Senior class of Experimental Physics 32; junior 47; Mathematical Physics (honor) 8; Experimental Physics (honor) 4; Mathematical Physics (Engineering), 51; Engineering Physics, 8. The attendance was regular in all.

G.—The conduct of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The arrangements for carrying on the business of the department were satisfactory.

JOHN ENGLAND.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of NATURAL HISTORY.

A.—One course on Zoölogy and Botany. 1. The course consisted of seventy lectures, and extended over three terms. 2. The first term included 7; the second, 12; and the third, more than 4 weeks of lectures. 3. Three lectures weekly, at 3 P.M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

B.—The course embraced lectures on the principles of Zoölogy and Botany, and on the Structure and Classification of Plants and Animals. The text-books used were Knox's translation of Milne Edwards' Zoologie; together with Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany. Bentham's Handbook of the British Flora; Lindley's Descriptive Botany; and Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology, were also recommended.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by reference to specimens and diagrams.

D.—The professorial method of instruction was chiefly employed.

E.—The lectures were attended by students of the third year in the Faculty of Arts, of the first year in the Faculty of Medicine, and by the senior scholar in Natural History.

F.—Seven students in the Faculty of Arts, forty-three in the Faculty of Medicine, and four non-matriculated students were present during the course. Five of these were disqualified for insufficient attendance.

G.—The conduct of the students was satisfactory.

H.—The general condition of the department, of which the Professor has charge, is tolerably efficient. The Professor is still much in want of a private room, wherein to prepare himself to meet his class.

J. REAY GREENE.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of CHEMISTRY.

A.—First course of 3 terms; first term of 8 weeks; second term of 13 weeks; third term of 4½ weeks. Three lectures per week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11 to 12. Second course of three months. Two classes attended in the laboratory. The first class on Monday and Wednesday, from 2 to 4. The second class on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 3; and at 11 on Thursday.

B.—First course; Systematic Chemistry, embraced the laws of combination, history of non-metallic and metallic substances, theories of organic chemistry, and description of organic compounds. Text-books, Fownes, Graham, Kane, Miller, Regnault. The second course is practical, and conducted in the laboratory.

C.—Illustrations by diagrams, specimens, and experiments.

D.—In first course by lectures, and by explanations of difficulties after lectures to students. In second course, each student works under the professor's superintendence.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine, Engineering, and Arts, attend first course, and Medical students alone the second course.

F.—In the first course 67 matriculated and 3 non-matriculated attended; and in the second 56 matriculated and 4 non-matriculated. The general attendance was good.

G.—General conduct good, and state of discipline also good.

H.—The department is well provided with supplies, fitments, and apparatus for the purposes of instruction.

J. BLYTH, M.D.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

A.—The course of lectures on Geology and Mineralogy occupied the 3 terms of the session; 8 weeks in the first term, 12 weeks in the second, and 5 weeks in the third, being the periods over which the lectures extended. The days of lectures were Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the hour from 1 to 2, P.M.

B.—The title of the course of lectures was Physical Geography, Geology and Mineralogy; which included, besides Physical Geology, Palæontology; and the books recommended in the course were Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography, Somerville's Physical Geography, Herschell's Physical Geography, Page's Elementary Text-book of Geology, Lyell's Principles and Elements of Geology, Juke's Manual of Geology, Murchison's Siluria, and Nicol's Manual of Mineralogy.

C.—The lectures were illustrated by maps, sections, diagrams, and specimens.

D.—The mode of instruction was professorial; and during the latter part of the course, practical instruction in field Geology was given.

E.—All the students, except two, who were Arts' students, belonged to the department of Engineering.

F.—The number of students attending the course was seventeen, all being matriculated students of the second year's engineering, except the two above alluded to; and the character of the attendance was regular.

G.—The conduct of the students during the lecture, and the state of discipline were very good.

H.—The fitments, supplies, and accommodation are such as to meet the requirements of the class; and as regards cleanliness, the Professor can report more favourably than in the previous return.

ROBERT HARKNESS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A.—1. Each course of lectures extends throughout the 3 terms. 2. In the 1st term, 8 weeks; 2nd, 13; 3rd, 4½. 3. Three lectures weekly in each course. Students of the first year, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ten, A.M.; second year, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten, A.M.; third year, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at one, P.M. Office open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten, A.M., to two, P.M.

Total number of lectures :—

To students of first year,	56
„ second year,	60
„ third year,	64
In office,	59
Total,	239

B.—*First year*—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Subject of lectures—Orthographic Projection; Descriptive Geometry; Shadows; Isometric Projection; Perspective; Principles of Architecture. Textbooks—Hall's Descriptive Geometry; Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book; Rickman's Architecture. *Second year*—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Subject of lectures—Surveying and Levelling. Text-books—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Cotton's Manual of Railway Engineering; Williams' Geodesy. *Third year*—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Materials used in construction; principles of construction of bridges, roads, railways, canals; hydraulic engineering; strength of materials; principles of the construction of the different machines employed by the engineer. Drawing Office, attended by all the classes—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—The first year's class are chiefly employed in drawing the problems given at lectures, and a few easy examples of their application. The second and third year's classes, in making working drawings of examples of the subjects of lectures, and in mapping.

C.—Illustrated by reference to maps, drawings, and instruments.

D.—The tutorial and professorial methods of instruction are adopted according to the subject of the lecture. Instruction is given in the field.

E.—Students in the department of civil engineering.

F.—Students of first year,	Mat. 16	N. Mat. –
,, second year,	,, 17	,, 1
,, third year,	,, 7	,, –
Attending office only,	,, 1	,, –
	41	1

The majority of the students have attended tolerably regularly. I believe the regularity of the students would be much improved by a modification of the present rules relating to attendance on lecture.

G.—The conduct of the students has been very good and the state of discipline satisfactory.

H.—The supply of drawings, instruments, &c., is now to a great extent replaced, some additions being made to it every year.

ALEXANDER JACK.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A.—(1) Political Economy, 21 lectures; (2) Jurisprudence, 22 lectures; (3) Civil Law, 24 lectures. Four in each course.

B.—*Political Economy.*—The principles which regulate rent, profit, and wages; the principles of commerce, of taxation, of the funding system, and of currency and banking. Text-books—J. S. Mill, Fawcett, Mills, M'Culloch, A. Smith. *Jurisprudence.*—J. S. Mill's Logic, chapters on Social Science; J. S. Mill's Political Economy, chapters on Property and the Functions of Government; Stephens' Criminal Law; Maine's Ancient Law; Lectures of the Professor, &c. *Civil Law.*—Sandar's Justinian.

C.—No.

D.—The tutorial method is employed in each course, but not to a great extent in Jurisprudence, from the want of text-books.

E.—In Political Economy Arts' Students; in Jurisprudence and Civil Law Law Students.

F.—In Political Economy, 3 matriculated; in Jurisprudence, 6 matriculated; in Civil Law, 7 matriculated.

G.—Very good.

H.—Inconvenienced by want of a lecture room.

R. H. MILLS.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LAW.

Reports from Professors.

A.—Three courses of lectures which were given in the first and second terms during 3 weeks of each term. Four lectures weekly—on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, to each of the 3 classes, but in consequence of the non-attendance of the students, but 17 lectures were given to the class of the second, and 15 to the class of the third year. The prescribed number of 24 were given to the class of the first year.

B.—The title of the course to the class of the first year was "the Law of Property and of Conveyancing," in which instruction was given in the use and application of approved precedents. The text-book used in the class was Williams on Real Property, Davidson's and Bythewood's precedents were adopted. The first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries, Stephens' edition, and the second volume of Kerr's edition, were recommended.

The title of the course to the class of the second year was "The Law of Personal Property" and "Equity," the text-books used were "Williams on Personal Property," and "Smith's Manual of Equity;" the second volume of "Blackstone's Commentaries;" "Smith on Contracts;" "Chitty on Contracts;" "Smith's Mercantile Law;" "The Bankrupt and Insolvent Act" were recommended.

The title of the courses to the class of the third year was "Common and Criminal Law;" the text-book was "Blackstone's third and fourth volumes;" "Broom's Common Law;" "Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Law;" "Broom's Maxims;" "Smith's Leading Cases" were recommended.

C.—The subjects were illustrated by precedents, and as far as practicable by the perusal of cases, &c., and reference to reports.

D.—The instruction was chiefly tutorial, and the students were examined in the several subjects orally.

E.—Arts and Law.

F.—Six in the class of the first, 7 in the class of the second, and 2 in the class of the third year. All matriculated; the attendance in the class of the first year was very good. In those of the second and third most irregular.

G.—The general conduct at lectures was good. No breach of discipline took place.

H.—The accommodation during the repair of the college building was temporary, but sufficient for the purposes of the classes.

MICHAEL BARRY.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

A.—Two courses delivered daily (Saturday excepted) during the Medical Session; Anatomy and Physiology at one o'clock; Anatomical Demonstrations at twelve o'clock. The roll was called at 115 lectures upon Anatomy and Physiology; it was also called at 105 Anatomical Demonstrations.

B.—One course entitled Anatomy and Physiology; the other course Practical Anatomy and Anatomical Demonstrations. The courses of dissections performed by the students were superintended by the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shinkwin, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The course of Anatomy and Physiology comprehends the following subjects :—1. Nature of life and organization; general description of the vital functions; general and special description of the textures of the

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

human frame; development of tissues and other branches of Histology; composition of the fluids, viz., the blood, lymph, chyle, saliva, gastric juice, bile, &c. :—2. Physiological Anatomy of the organs of support and locomotion, circulation, respiration, digestion, chylification, absorption, secretion, excretion; the brain and its membranes; the spinal cord, ganglia and cerebral nerves; the organs of the senses, &c. :—3. The course comprehends various branches of Human Physiology; the above mentioned subjects are illustrated by the use of the microscope.

The course of Anatomical Demonstrations includes the special description of the bones, joints, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, membranes, and fascia; it also embraces Regional and Surgical Anatomy.

The text-books are the following, viz. :—Todd and Bowman on Physiology and Physiological Anatomy; Carpenter's Physiology; Valentin's Physiology; Kirk's Handbook of Physiology; Quain's Anatomy, by Drs. Sharpey and Ellis; Harrison's Anatomy; Wilson's Vade Mecum; Gray's Anatomy; Ellis's Anatomical Demonstrations; Corbett on the Arteries V.; Köllicer, Gerber, Hassal, and Beale on Microscopic Anatomy.

C.—The lectures are illustrated by recent and prepared dissections; by charts, plates, diagrams, and anatomical preparations. Minute anatomy of the tissues is illustrated by recent and preserved microscopical specimens. The principles of Physiology are elucidated by experiments instituted upon animals, when deemed necessary.

D.—The students examined *viva voce*, upon subjects treated of in the course; written replies to questions proposed are resorted to, at the examinations held in October for Medical Scholarships, and at the Sessional Examinations, which take place in May.

E.—The courses have been attended only by students of Medicine and Surgery.

F.—The course of Anatomy and Physiology was attended by 110 students; the course of Practical Anatomy was attended by 97 students. Total number of matriculated students in Anatomical classes, 121; not matriculated, 11.

G.—The students have attended the Professor's lectures with great regularity.

H.—The supplies of preparations, plates, charts, and diagrams, are good; but it is most desirable that additions should be made to the anatomical collection. The rooms are kept in a state of cleanliness. Accommodation at present extremely defective, and quite disproportioned to the numbers in attendance upon the classes; it is of extreme consequence that the anatomical buildings should be constructed as speedily as possible.

J. H. Corbett.

Report of Professor of Practice of Physic.

A.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, consisting of 2 terms—the first 7 weeks, the second about 16, delivered on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock.

B.—Lectures on the Practice of Physic, commencing with fevers, passing then to local diseases, those of the brain and its membranes, to diseases of the organs situated in the pectoral and abdominal cavities, then to skin diseases, and others not included in this classification.

C.—Illustrated by reference to *post mortem* preparations and plates.

D.—The students are examined in the subjects of the lectures once a week.

Appendix F.
Reports from Professors.

E.—Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Matriculated students, 25; non-matriculated, 3; considerable regularity of attendance.

G.—Conduct and discipline exemplary.

H.—The condition of the fitments in my department is satisfactory.

D. C. O'Connor, M.D.

Report of Professor of Surgery.

A.—Six months—26 weeks; 3 lectures weekly, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

B.—Surgery—Theory and Practice of Surgery, and Operative Surgery; Erechsen, Miller, and Cyclopædia of Practical Surgery.

C.—Operations on the Human Subject—Diagrams, Microscope, Morbid Preparations, and Pathological specimens.

D.—Occasional examinations.

E.—Medical students.

F.—Thirty-seven matriculated; 2 non-matriculated.

G.—Very good.

H.—Very inefficient.

W. T. Tanner.

Report of the Professor of Midwifery.

A.—Midwifery. Six months' course. Over 60 lectures. Three lectures weekly, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, four o'clock.

B.—Midwifery. Physiology and Pathology of the functions of reproduction, gestation, and parturition. Parturition in its various bearings, theoretical and practical. Diseases of childbed. Management of infants.

C.—Diagrams, models, casts, preparations, &c.

D.—

E.—Medical.

F.—Matriculated, 21; non-matriculated, 5; total, 25. General attendance, good.

G.—Good.

H.—Deficient in many respects, in consequence of losses by the fire not yet replaced.

J. R. Harvey.

Report of Professor of Materia Medica.

A.—Six months' course. Twenty-six weeks. Three lectures a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from two to three, P.M.

B.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics, comprising the general outline of the action of medicines, and the particular description of the individual substances employed; their actions, uses, and applications. Text-books—the treatises of Pereirra, Royle, Oesterten, Clarus, Trousseau, and Pidoux.

C.—Illustrated by diagrams, microscopical preparations, and plants from the College Botanical Garden.

D.—Special instruction in the manner above stated.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Fifty-two, of whom 2 non-matriculated.

G.—General conduct good.

H.—Department as yet very insufficiently supplied, as but a very small sum was allowed to supply the total loss sustained by the fire.

Purcell O'Leary.

Appendix F.

Reports from Professors.

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

A.—Three months. Lectures on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at two, P.M.

B.—The subjects chiefly enlarged upon were toxicology, infanticide, injuries, wounds, and the rules regulating the admission of evidence in legal procedure. Text-books—Tayler and Guy's. The perusal of leading cases reported, as for example, Lord Ferrar's case, Hadfield's case, the Gardner and Douglas Peerage cases.

C.—By experiments.

D.—By lectures, illustrated by experiments.

E.—Students of the Faculty of Medicine.

F.—Twenty-three matriculated, and 2 non-matriculated attended.

G.—Conduct good, and discipline excellent.

H.—The class of Medical Jurisprudence is at present dependent on the Chemical department for apparatus and materials to illustrate the toxicological portion of the course.

J. BLYTH, M.D.

Appendix G.

List of successful Candidates

APPENDIX G.

LIST of UNIVERSITY DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONORS obtained by STUDENTS from QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, at the COMMENCEMENTS in JUNE and OCTOBER, 1865, and in the PEEL EXHIBITIONS.

DEGREE OF LL.B.

Robert Romney Kane, University of London *ad eundem*.

DEGREE OF M.D.

Unclassed:
- Henry John Brown.
- Cornelius F. Buckley.
- Patrick Heas.
- Oscar D. Honiball.

Unclassed—*continued.*
- William B. Johnstone.
- Mark Long.
- John Henry Newman.
- James J. L. Rattan.

DEGREE OF M.CH.

Richard M. Graham, M.D.
Patrick Heas, M.B.
Oscar D. Honiball, M.B.
Henry M'N. Jones, M.B.
William Henry Jones, M.B.
Robert Dwyer, M.B.
Michael O'K. Morris, M.D.
John Henry Newman, M.D.
Patrick O'Keeffe, M.B.
Stephen O'Sullivan, M.B.
George Sigerson, M.B.

DEGREE OF M.A.

Second Class:—James B. Armour, Second Class in Ancient Classics.

Unclassed:—James Maybury Beamish.

DEGREE OF B.A.

First Class:
- James A. Marcel, First Class in Modern Languages.
- Edward D. J. Wilson, First Class in Classics, Second Class in Modern Languages, the Third Class in English Metaphysics and Political Economy.

Second Class:
- John Connor, Second Class in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy.

Third Class:
- James Chatterton, Third Class in Experimental Science.
- Alfred G. Dann, Third Class in Mathematical Science.

Unclassed:
- Cornelius F. Buckley.
- John Lindsay.

Unclassed—*continued*:
- John O'Callaghan.

A List of University Degrees, Diplomas, &c.—*continued.*

Appendix G.

List of successful Candidates.

Diploma in Civil Engineering.

Second Class:—William Perrott.
Third Class:—Arthur Hill.
Unclassed:—Alexander P. M'Carthy.

Exhibitions founded by Public Subscription at First University Examination in Arts.

Edward D. Wilson, First, £20 a year for three years, and £10 a year for three years, as the best answerer in Ancient Classics.

Michael Burke, Second, £15 a year for three years.

First University Examination in Engineering.

William Perrott, Second, £15 a year for two years.

First University Examination in Arts.

First Class:—Michael Burke and Edward D. J. Wilson.
Second Class:—James A. Marcel.
Third Class:—Michael F. Barry, James Chatterton, and Alfred G. Dunn.

Unclassed:
J. Lindsay.
Francis Nunan.
John O'Callaghan.

Unclassed—*continued:*
Robert Pulmtaft.
Thomas H. Sandiford.

First Examination in Medicine.

Third Class:—Thomas Ryan.

Unclassed:
William Collins.
Patrick Cremen.
Matt. M. Galway.
George J. Gibson.
Oscar D. Honiball.
Wm. B. Johnstone.
Thomas Kingston.
William H. Macnamara.
Rosslewin Morgan.

Unclassed—*continued:*
Hickman Morgan.
John O'Connor.
William A. O'Connor.
Jeremiah O'Grady.
Robert V. Power, B.A.
James J. L. Ratton.
John Roche.
Edmond Townsend, B.A.
George Wood.

First Examination in Engineering.

First Class:—William Perrott.
Third Class:—Arthur Hill.
Unclassed:—Alexander P. M'Carthy and Philip W. W. M'Carthy.

APPENDIX H.

Appendix H.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

Order of Council, Regulations, and Papers of Questions for the Special Prize Examinations.

[The order of Council and Regulations remaining as for last year, may be seen in last report.]

Latin.

Translate:—

Cicero—*Pro Plancio*, XVIII.

Neque ego nunc consilium reprehendo tuum, quod non eas tribus, quibus hic maxime notus erat, edideris: sed a te doceo consilium non servatum senatus. Etenim quis te tum audiret illorum, aut quid diceres? Sequestremne Plancium? respuerent aures, nemo agnosceret,

Appendix II.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

repudiarent. An gratiosum? illi libenter audirent: nos non timide confiteremur. Noli enim putare, Latorensis, legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, id esse actum, ut suffragatio, ut observantia, ut gratia tolleretur. Semper fuerunt boni viri, qui apud tribules suos gratiosi esse vellent. Neque vero tam durus in plebem noster ordo fuit, ut eam coli nostra modica liberalitate noluerit: neque hoc liberis nostris interdicendum est, ne observent tribules suos, ne diligant, ne conficere necessariis suis suam tribum possint, ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent: haec enim plena sunt officii, plena observantiae, plena etiam antiquitatis. Isto in genere et fuimus ipsi, quum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, et clarissimos viros esse vidimus, et hodie esse videmus quam plurimos gratiosos. Decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, suffragia largitione devincta severitatem senatus et bonorum omnium vim ac dolorem excitarunt.

PLAUTUS—*Trinummus*, Act IV., sc. 2, v. 19.

Ch. Quam magis specto, minus placet mi ea hominis facies: mira sunt
Ni illic homost aut dormitator aut sector zonarius.
Loca contemplat, circumspectat sese atque aedis noscitat:
Credo edepol quo mox furatum ueniat speculatur loca.
Magis lubidost opseruare quid agat: ei rei operam dabo.
Su. Has regiones demonstrauit mihi ille conductor meus:
Apud illas aedis sistendae mihi sunt sucophantiae.
Foris pultabo.
Ch. Ad nostras aedis hic quidem habet rectam viam:
Hercle opinor mi aduenienti hac noctu agitandumst uigilias.
Su. Aperite hoc, aperite, heus, ecqui his foribus tutelam gerit?
Ch. Quid, adulescens, quaeris? quid uis? quid istas pultas?
Su. Heus, senex,
Lesbonicum hic adulescentem quaero, in his regionibus
Ubi habitet, et item alterum ad istanc capitis albitudinem,
Calliclem [quem] aibat uocari qui has mihi dedit epistulas.
Ch. Meum gnatum hic quidem Lesbonicum quaerit et amicum meum
Quoi ego liberosque bonaque commendaui Calliclem.
Su. Fac me si scis certiorem, hisce homines ubi habitent, pater.
Ch. Quid eos quaeris? aut quis es? aut unde's? aut unde aduenis?
Su. Census quom [sum], iuratori recte rationem dedi.

1. Notice some ancient Latin inscriptions, and show their importance, considered with reference to the language and history of Rome.

2. From what sources did Livy derive his history?

3. Mention the forms of the following words used by Plautus:—*adegerint, ceperimus, credam, dixeris, impetraturum esse, tempore.*

4. When did Juvenal flourish? Name his most celebrated contemporaries.

5. Draw a map of ancient Rome. Mark in it the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Theatre of Pompey, the Forum of Trajan, the Baths of Titus, and the Cloaca Maxima.

Translate into Latin:—

A likeness of inclinations in every particular is so far from being requisite to form a benevolence in two minds towards each other, as it is generally imagined, that I believe we shall find some of the firmest friendships to have been contracted between persons of different humours; the mind being often pleased with those perfections which

are new to it, and which it does not find amongst its own accomplishments. Besides that a man in some measure supplies his own defects, and fancies himself at second-hand possessed of those good qualities and endowments which are in the possession of him who, in the eye of the world, is looked upon as his other self.

AppendixH.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

Translate into Alcaic verse:—

I see before me the Gladiator lie:
He leans upon his hand—his manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony,
And his droop'd head sinks gradually low—
And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a thunder-shower; and now
The arena swims around him—he is gone
Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hail'd the wretch who won.

B. Lewis, *Professor.*

English Literature.

1. What is the poem entitled Beowulf?
2. Give some account of the poem ascribed to Caedmon; and explain the alliterative versification employed in Anglo-Saxon poetry.
3. Enumerate the prose writings of King Alfred, and estimate his literary influence.
4. What is the "Brut d'Angleterre" of Wace?
5. What is Layamon's "Brut?"
6. Give a sketch of English society in the Fourteenth Century, founding your remarks upon the Prologue to Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."
7. Give an analysis of the First Book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene."
8. Enumerate the principal dramas of Ben Jonson.
9. Compare the sonnets of Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth.
10. Give a short review of Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel."
11. Characterize the historical style of Robertson, Hume, and Gibbon.
12. Criticize the poetry of Tennyson.

English Language and Composition.

I.—*Language.*

1. Distinguish between the radical and the formal parts of language; and inquire whether there are any reasons for supposing that the formal parts of language were once substantial.

2. Prove—

   (*a*) That the same word takes different forms in different languages.
   (*b*) That the same word takes different forms in one and the same language.

3. State and explain Grimm's Law of letter-change.

4. Is it true that the English language is chiefly composed of broken Saxon and broken Latin?

5. The Latin element, in English, has been traced to four periods; determine these periods, and give examples under each.

Appendix II. Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

6. Give the etymology of these words: *basket, gown, darn, house, thatch, corn, chivalry, parliament, homage, feudal, avalanche, bezant, cambric, chamberlain, friar, gospel, fetlock, harbinger, impair, simony, soldier, venison.*

7. Prove that the variety of derivatives in English enables a sophist to assume the appearance of giving a reason, when in fact he is only repeating his assertion in words taken from another source.

8. Note any changes of signification which have taken place in these words: *let, owe, censure, silly, cunning, villain, lewd, lover, apprehend.*

9. Show that the English alphabet is at once inconsistent, deficient, and redundant.

II.—*Composition.*

10. What are the uses of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, in the study of composition?

11. Discuss the best methods of exercise in English composition; and among others, consider the practice of translating from the Greek and Latin classics.

12. What rules and cautions are to be observed in the use of metaphorical language?

13. What is the periodic style? To what kinds of prose is it best suited?

HISTORY.

I.—*European.*

1. Review the constitution of the Roman Empire under Augustus, Diocletian, and Constantine.

2. What was the condition of the conquered provinces under the Goths, the Franks, and the Saxons?

3. What was the nature and extent of Charlemagne's empire?

4. Explain this passage of Hallam: "During the tenth and eleventh centuries it appears that alodial lands in France had chiefly become feudal."

5. State briefly the controversy of the Popes and the Emperors on the subject of Investitures.

6. Estimate the consequences of the Crusades.

7. What were the principal wars of the Reformation? At what date may they be said to have terminated?

8. What were the principal wars of the Balance of Power.

II.—*English.*

9. Discuss the constitution of the Witenagemot, and that of the Anglo-Norman Great Councils.

10. In what respects did Anglo-Norman feudalism differ from that of the Continent?

11. Enumerate, from Magna Charta to the Bill of Rights, the various enactments whereby our liberties have been secured.

12. Compare the extent of the Royal Prerogative under the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts. Whence did the doctrine of the Divine Right of kings originate?

13. Trace the increasing power of the House of Commons, from the age of the Stuarts to the present time.

14. What is the origin of Trial by Jury?

WILLIAM RUSHTON, *Professor.*

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

Give, in French, a brief account of the pulpit eloquence during the reign of Louis XIV., and especially of Bossuet, Fénelon, and Massillon, stating what you know of their lives and personal character.

GERMAN.

State, in German, what you know of the life and works of Schiller, and of his influence on German literature.

ITALIAN.

State, in Italian, what you know of the life and works of one of the following authors :—Alfieri ; Manzoni ; Silvio Pellico.

R. DE VERICOUR, *Professor.*

PHYSICS.

1. Explain the method of ascertaining at any part of the earth's surface the following magnetic elements :—Declination, inclination, and intensity.
2. How from a given surface of metals would you form a galvanic battery to produce the maximum intensity in a given circuit?
3. In the Leyden jar, from knowing the free electricity on one coating, how would you compute the total charge?
4. A copper plate is made rotate in a horizontal plane near a magnet which can move in a parallel plane ; explain the mutual action of the magnet and plate.
5. Describe and explain the action of the earth on a horizontal current capable of rotating round a vertical axis.
6. Describe Tyndall's method of observing the diathermaneity of gases.
7. Explain the method used by M. Pouillet to ascertain the amount of solar heat received by the earth.
8. Describe the several methods used to ascertain the specific heat of bodies.
9. When a thin plate of uniaxial crystal, with its faces perpendicular to its optic axis, is placed in a polariscope, describe and explain the resulting appearances.
10. Explain the phenomena of diffraction of light.

GEOLOGY.

1. What are the solid and gaseous products evolved by volcanoes?
2. Describe the phenomena of *false-bedding ;* and from what does *false-bedding* result?
3. What does the term *unconformability* signify ; and what inferences can be drawn from this arrangement of rocks?
4. What forms do Doleritic Rocks assume ; and what are the minerals which enter into the composition of these rocks?

Appendix H.

Regulations regarding Competition for the Special Prizes.

5. What is the position, and what are the characteristic fossils of the Llandovery beds?

6. What genera of Trilobitis are most characteristic of the Lower Silurians?

7. In what portion of the carboniferous formation do the most valuable of the Scotch coal seams occur?

8. In what formation has the earliest air-breathing mollusc been found; and under what conditions was it discovered?

9. What fossils are common to the *Avicula contorta* zone, and the underlying members of the Triassic formation?

Robert Harkness, *Professor.*

Appendix I.

Report of the Librarian.

Appendix I.

Special Report of the Librarian.

The number of volumes in the library at the date of this report is 17,255. They may be classified as follows:—

Pure Mathematics,	553	History,	2,387
Mixed do.,	548	Biography,	528
Chemistry and Mineralogy,	900	Antiquities,	239
Geology and Paleontology,	548	Geography, Voyages, Travels, &c.,	558
Botany and Zoölogy,	1,281	Engineering,	414
Medical Science and Literature,	1,844	Agriculture,	195
Theology,	315	Fine Arts,	191
Logic and Metaphysics,	401	Bibliography,	79
Political Economy, Jurisprudence, &c.,	464	General Encyclopædias and Reviews,	617
Education,	159		
Law,	740	Total,	17,255
Ancient Classical Literature,	1,766		
Celtic Literature,	54	Increase in number of volumes for past year,	489
English Language and Literature,	1,192		
Foreign do. do.,	1,282		

Thirty-five volumes were presented to the library. A separate catalogue of those books, with the names of the donors, is kept in the library.

A few volumes are at present missing from the library; but I have good reason to believe that they are not lost, but either misplaced or borrowed irregularly.

The discipline of the library is effectively maintained. No case of breach of any library regulations requiring special remark occurred during the year.

All the periodicals and serial works have been removed to the consulting library (the Examination Hall). As no adequate means have been adopted for heating this apartment, the books are already beginning to suffer from damp.

Cleanliness and order are properly attended to. The attention and promptitude of Messrs. Hodges and Smith of Dublin, continue to give me every satisfaction.

Matthias O'Keeffe, *Librarian.*

APPENDIX K.

Appendix K.

Copies of Accounts furnished by Bursar.

COPIES of the several ACCOUNTS, No. 1 and No. 2, furnished by the BURSAR, showing the FINANCIAL POSITION of the College.

No. 1.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of the PRESIDENT or VICE-PRESIDENT, and BURSAR, of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK, from 1st April, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR. HEAD OF SERVICE (RECEIPTS).	£	s.	*d.*
To Balance on the 1st April, 1865,	1,429	13	1
,, amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	9,076	12	6
,, Fees and Fines,	63	5	0
,, Balances,	3	9	7
	£10,573	0	2

CR. HEAD OF SERVICE (PAYMENTS).	£	s.	*d.*
By amount paid for Salaries,	5,053	5	7
,, ,, ,, Scholars and Prizes,	1,525	5	0
,, ,, ,, Porters and Servants,	328	12	0
,, ,, ,, Additional Grant,	1,472	14	0
,, ,, ,, Extra Salaries,	549	16	4
,, ,, ,, Balance,	5	0	0
,, Balance indebted on 31st March, 1866,	1,638	7	1
	£10,573	0	0

No. 2.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of FUNDS derived from PARLIAMENTARY GRANT, and from COLLEGE FEES and FINES, from 1st April, 1865, to 31st March, 1866.

DR.	£	s.	*d.*
By Balance shown to Debit of Bursar, as per last account, for the year ending 31st March, 1865,	376	10	1
,, cash received from Paymaster-General, being amount of Parliamentary Grant for the year ending 31st March, 1866,	1,600	0	0
,, amount of College Fees and Fines received in year ending 31st March, 1866,	63	5	0
	£2,039	15	1

CR.	£	s.	*d.*
By amount included in last account in error to Debit by College Fees and Fines for the two years 1863–64 and 1864–65 having been added together and charged in both years,	109	14	1
,, Expenditure on account of Parliamentary Grant for the several College Departments:—			
Ancient and Modern Literature,	203	10	3
Mathematical, Physical, and Chemical Sciences,	189	16	0
Natural Sciences,	131	15	7
Engineering and Agriculture,	94	16	5
Medical Sciences,	134	7	10
Legal and Mental Sciences,	21	16	7
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage, and General Establishment Charges,	190	4	8
Heating and Lighting,	206	7	6
Botanic Garden and Grounds,	164	2	8
,, Expenditure on account of College Fees and Fines, including Porter's Clothing, Special Expenditure on New Grounds, &c.,	134	14	7
,, Balance to Debit of Bursar at close of 31st March, 1866,	458	8	11
	£2,039	15	1

E. M. FITZGERALD, *Bursar.*

Appendix L.

APPENDIX L.

Reports on Discipline, Punishments, and of the Deans of Residences.

REPORT of the VICE-PRESIDENT on DISCIPLINE and PUNISHMENTS; REPORTS of the DEANS of RESIDENCES of the several RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

RETURN to be filled up by the VICE-PRESIDENT and sent in to the REGISTRAR for the official information of the PRESIDENT on or before the day of for the Collegiate Session, 185-5.

A.—As to the state and efficiency of all the several departments of the College, to which the constant supervision of the Vice-President is directed by the statutes.

B.—As to the state of order and discipline in the College to which the particular attention of the Vice-President is directed by the statutes.

Signed,

By order of the President,

Registrar.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

A.—The several departments of the College were in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

B.—No case of breach of discipline calling for serious notice on the part of the College authorities, occurred during the session.

JOHN RYALL, *Vice-President.*

December 7, 1865.

REPORT of DEAN of RESIDENCES for STUDENTS of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

As far as I have had any opportunity of observing the conduct of the students who are members of the Established Church, I believe there is no ground of complaint. In the list of these students before me, there are ninety-nine names, and yet there are only four licensed houses in Cork—houses licensed for the residences of the students. For nearly nine years I have been in the habit of collecting as many of the students as could attend in some room outside the College for religious instruction, and I have invariably found them most anxious to avail themselves of every opportunity I was able to give them. I have delivered a lecture to them every week, and at the close of the session I have myself given prizes to the best answerers on the subjects of my lectures. I am long enough connected now with the College to know that even in their worldly concerns the students suffer considerably from not having had sufficient opportunities of knowing the Deans of Residences.

GEORGE WEBSTER,

Chancellor of Cork and Dean of Residences.

January, 1866.

REPORT of the WESLEYAN DEAN of RESIDENCES.

14, Henry-street, Cork,

31st March, 1866.

SIR,—As I am instructed that it is my duty, as Wesleyan Dean of Residences in the Queen's College, Cork, to report to you on the moral character of the students under my care, I beg to say that, so far as I know, their conduct has been blameless, and it gives me extreme pleasure to bear this testimony on their behalf.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

C. L. Grant.

Sir R. Kane, President,
Queen's College, Cork.

Report of Dean of Residences for Students of the Presbyterian Church.

Cork, December 1, 1865.

Sir,—The students of the Presbyterian Church in attendance on the Queen's College, Cork, during the session 1864–5 were distinguished for their moral propriety, industry, and attention to their religious duties.

I am, yours very truly,

William Magill,
Presbyterian Dean of Residences.

Report of Dean of Residences for Students of the Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Community.

December 2, 1865.

Sir,—I have to report that the conduct of the student (only one) under my charge for the session 1864–5 was very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. Whitelegge, *Dean of Residences.*

To the President of the Queen's
College, Cork.